INSURANCE
SWADESHI In INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

VOL. XX NO. 102 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

POLICE HUNT FOR "CHINA IN REVOLT"

Dhulia Jail Empties Its Convicts

TO MAKE ROOM FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS

JALGAON, April 27.

A message from Dhulia says that nearly 100 ordinary prisoners have recently been released from the Dhulia Central Jail before the expiry of the terms of their imprisonment.

These releases are presumably with the intention of relieving the congestion in the jail owing to the large influx of political prisoners there.

TWO "DICTATORS" JAILED.

After the conviction of the sixth "Dictator" of the West Khandesh District Congress Committee, the seventh "dictator" was also immediately arrested and later sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

"HINDUSTAN TIMES" ASKED TO DEPOSIT SECURITY

NEW DELHI, April 27.

Security of Rs. 2,500 each from the keeper and publisher of the "Hindustan Times" has been demanded by the local government.

It is understood four leading articles appearing in the paper from 22nd April to 26th April are responsible for this action.

A period of ten days has been allowed for depositing the security.—A.P.

MR. GANGADHAR RAO NOT ARRESTED

Delhi Message Contradicted

BELGAUM, April 27.

The report from New Delhi to the effect that Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, who had been nominated President of the Congress by Mrs. Naidu, was arrested at Delhi on April 24 is incorrect. Mr. Gangadhar Rao is in Belgaum.—A. P.

MRS. AND MISS ZUTSHI FOR JAIL

National Week Sequel

LAHORE, April 27.

Mrs. L. R. Zutshi, a prominent Congress worker and her daughter, Miss Manmohini Zutshi, M. A., who were arrested on April 6 while forming a procession in connection with the inaugural Day of the National Week, were sentenced to-day under section 21 of the Emergency Powers Orders (restraining them from taking part in the Congress movement) to one and half years' rigorous imprisonment.

Both were further tried along with five other women, namely Mrs. Chatterjee, Mrs. and Miss Pindi Dass, Shrimati Taradevi, and Mrs. Jagat Narain, under the picketing ordinance. All the seven were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine.

The sentences passed on Mrs. Zutshi and her daughter will run concurrently.—

"A" CLASS FOR ZUTSHI.

Mrs. Zutshi and her daughter were placed in "A" class while the other five in "B" class.

Two Sikhs were arrested this afternoon outside Sitla Mandir Post Office while exhorting people not to deposit money in the post office.—A. P.

House Searches And Arrests At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, April 27.

Local police to-day made eight arrests some of which were in connection with distribution of bulletins. The "dictator" was arrested and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The house of Babu Persottamdas Tandon now in jail was searched and one of the occupants arrested.

Some Congress bulletins were seized on the premises.—A.P.

500 Loose Sheets Of Proscribed Book Seized By The C.I.D.

ADVOCATE'S FLAT SEARCHED AND 25 COPIES CONFISCATED

M. N. Roy Believed To Be Author Of Pamphlet

Five hundred loose sheets of a proscribed book entitled "China in Revolt" were seized by the Bombay C. I. D. during the raid of a printing press in Girgaum, Bombay, on Wednesday afternoon.

AUTHOR BELIEVED TO BE M. N. ROY

The author of the book is S. K. Vidyarthi, suspected to be one of the many pen-names of Mr. M. N. Roy, the Indian Communist of International fame.

ADVOCATE'S FLAT SEARCHED

Simultaneously the room of a Bombay Advocate, who was said to be responsible for the publication of the book, at Lamington Road was also raided and 25 copies of the book and advertisement pamphlets were seized.

UNDER ORDERS OF MAGISTRATE

The raids were carried out under a search warrant issued by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Bombay.

The book is bound in red cover and has 80 pages.

VIKRAM PRESS RAIDED.

The Vikram Printing Press, situate in Gordhandas Building, Khatau Makanjiwadi, at Girgaum was raided by Sub-Inspector M. D. Jayawant, attached to the Bombay C. I. D. on Wednesday afternoon. The owner of the press is Mr. Moreshwar Chintaman Lele. The premises of the press were searched and 500 loose sheets of a proscribed book entitled "China in Revolt" were seized. The police also recovered some type-written sheets which are believed to be the originals from which the book was printed.

The same evening Sub-Inspector Ketkar of the C.I.D. raided the room of Mr. V. B. Karnik, an Advocate of the Bombay High Court, on the fourth floor of Hanuman Terrace, Lamington Road. Twenty-five copies of the proscribed book and some literatures were recovered by the police.

Meerut Defence Counsel Set Free

Arrested For being Chairman, Reception Committee Of Congress

MEERUT, April 27.

Pandit Pyarelal Sharma, Advocate and Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 47th Indian National Congress, who was arrested on 23rd instant for disobedience of an order under Section 4 of Ordinance 2 was released to-day under District Magistrate's orders who did not take further proceedings against him as Mr. Sharma is a leading counsel of the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case and if he is prosecuted and convicted the Meerut Case, which has already exhausted the patience of all concerned, would be delayed still further.

It is further not desirable to hamper the defence in the conspiracy case or appeal to hamper it or get anybody conceive that deliberate attempt was made to hamper it.

The object of the order preventing Mr. Sharma from attending unlawful assembly having been achieved further proceedings were dropped.—A.P.

NEW INDIA STERLING LOAN

Closed Immediately After Opening

LONDON, April 27.

Lists for new India Sterling Loan were closed immediately after opening this morning.—Reuter.

HOUSE RAIDS IN CALCUTTA

Ex-Detenu Arrested In Connection With Bomb Find

CALCUTTA, April 27.

In connection with yesterday's bomb find, Parikshitkumar Mukerji, an ex-detenu and alleged associate of Amarendra was arrested to-day following a search of the former's sweatmeat shop from which police recovered papers and pamphlets.

Half a dozen houses were also searched and several persons were detained for examination.

TWO PERSONS JAILED.

In his capacity as Special Magistrate, the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day sentenced Lalitamohan Sinha and Manamothonath Biwas to six and two years rigorous imprisonment respectively for possession of a five chambered revolver and six live cartridges.

The accused were arrested on February 18.—A.P.

100 Letters Damaged In Calcutta Post Box

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Over 100 letters and packages were damaged on Tuesday night chemicals having been dropped inside a letter box attached to the Howrah Station Railway mail service.—A. P.

Calcutta Corporation Adjourns

CALCUTTA, April 27.

By 17 votes to 6 the Calcutta Corporation to-day adjourned its meeting till Friday as a protest against the arrest and conviction of Mrs. Naidu and the arrest of Pandit Malaviya.—A. P.

Three R. A. F. Officers Killed

AIR EXPERIENCE LEADS TO TRAGEDY

LONDON, April 26.

Air accidents have claimed the lives of two naval officers in Malta and one Royal Air Force officer in Sussex.

Lieutenant P. L. H. D. Irven, of the aircraft-carrier Glorious, was taking Midshipman Archibald Hamilton, of the "Resolution," for an air experience in a Ripon seaplane when they were forced down in a heavy sea. When the destroyer Vimiera picked them up they were found to have died from exposure.

Villagers saw the forced descent, but were unable to help.

R. A. F. MACHINES CRASH.

A collision between Royal Air Force machines near East Grinstead caused a crash, resulting in the Pilot Flying Officer A. C. Johnstone being killed. The occupant of the other machine, Sergeant Jack managed to descend safely with the aid of a parachute while the machine fell in flames into an orchard.—Reuter.

PISTOL AND THE MAN

CALCUTTA, April 26.

Dick Nearra, an Anglo-Indian, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the police magistrate of Alipore for being in possession of a new automatic pistol and 25 live cartridges.—A.P.

UNEMPLOYED ORGANISE

Formulate Four Demands Including Unemployment Dole

A thickly attended meeting of the unemployed was held at Chandanwadi on Wednesday under the auspices of the Unemployed Workers' League. Messrs. Sane, More, Potkar and Redkar spoke in the meeting.

The speakers while addressing the meeting explained to the workers, how unemployment is a permanent feature of capitalism. While in every country workers are thrown out of work in thousands in Russia the wages of workers are rising and every worker is employed. The meeting resolved to fight for the demands of the unemployed declared on behalf of the League. The demands are:

(i) Rs. 25 per month as dole to every unemployed.

(ii) Free lodging to unemployed.

(iii) Free travelling in vehicles like trains.

(iv) Feeding and educational arrangement to the children of the unemployed.

BANK RATE REDUCED

LONDON, April 27.

Berlin—The bank rate has been reduced from five and half to five per cent.—Reuter.

Two Thousand Guineas Stakes

KING WATCHES THE CLASSIC

LONDON, April 27.

At Newmarket Two Thousand Guineas (run over a distance of one mile) resulted as follows:—

Orwell	1
Dastur	2
Hesperus	3

Following were the starting prices:—Evens Orwell; ten to one Dastur; twenty-five to one Hesperus.

Eleven ran. Won by two lengths. One and a half lengths separated the second and the third.—Reuter's Special.

KING WATCHES THE CLASSIC.

The King was present at Newmarket to-day to watch the Two Thousand Guineas, the first classic of the season. Mr. Washington Singer's Orwell easily beat Aga Khan's Dastur and the French horse Hesperus.

Singer is seriously ill and was unable to be present. Orwell, previously favourite for Derby will be more strongly fancied as the winner appeared to have plenty in reserve. Clustine, Wyvern and Rolling Rock led, Orwell in rear. Halfway "Dastur" raced in front followed by Clustine, Rolling Rock and Wyvern.

At three-quarters Orwell improving, quickly got at grips with leaders and drew away winning stylishly by two lengths. Time: 1 minute 42-2/5 seconds.—Reuter's Special.

Miss NUTHALL BEAT Miss STAMMERS

British Hard Court Tennis Championship

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, April 27.

At Bournemouth in the British Hard Court Championships, third round, Miss Nuthall beat Miss Katherine Stammers 6-0, 7-5.

Miss Stammers, the 18 years old left-hander, one of the hardest hitters in the country, is considered to be the outstanding hope of the season. She recently beat Wightman Cup players Miss Healey, Miss Round and Miss Ridley to win Surrey Hard Court Championship.—Reuter.

Scott Reaches Batavia

LONDON, April 26.

Batavia—Airman Scott arrived here at ten o'clock this morning, and took off for Sourabaya at 10-25.—Reuter.

M. C. C. To Tour New Zealand

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, April 27.

The M.C.C. announce that English cricketers will make a short tour of New Zealand at the end of the Australian tour.—Reuter.

England's Fastest Bowler Dead.

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, April 27.

Bill Lockwood of Surrey, England, one of the finest fast bowler's the game has produced has died at his home, Radford, Nottingham, after long illness.—Reuter.

ADMIRALTY APPOINTMENTS

LONDON, April 27.

Rugby.—The Admiralty has announced the following appointments:—

Vice-Admiral Sir William Fisher to be Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean in succession to Admiral Sir A. Chatfield who is to retire about October next and Vice Admiral Frederick Bremer to be Commander-in-Chief, China Station in succession to Admiral Sir W. Kelly who is to retire about February next.—B. O. W.

HAUL OF COUNTERFEIT RUPEES & EIGHT-ANNA PIECES

Three Punjabis Arrested By Dongri Police And Implements Seized In A Room In Null Bazar

A complete set of implements and materials required to counterfeit rupee and eight-anna coins was seized by the Dongri Police during the raid of a room in Doctor Street, Bombay.

The room is believed to be the haunt of a gang of counterfeiters and was raided by Sub-Inspector Sheikh Mohiuddin and Sergeant Beddow attached to the Dongri Police Station.

COUNTERFEIT RUPEES.

Counterfeit rupee coins and eight-anna pieces were taken possession of by the police.

So far three Punjabis have been arrested in this connection. Their names are: Baj Aziz, Fateh Mahomed and Badru.

IMPLEMENTS SEIZED.

In the course of the search of the room the police recovered among other things:—

Clay for moulds, iron files, sand for polishing silver, fine saws and segrees.

HOW THE CLUE WAS OBTAINED.

The attempt of the first two accused to hoodwink a victoria driver led to their arrests and subsequent raid of the room. It appears that at midnight on Monday the first two accused hired a victoria of Ali Mia, the complainant, near the Crawford Market and asked him to drive to Bori Bunder. The fare was fixed at four annas. When the gharry reached the "Times of India Office," it is stated the accused got down and paid to the complainant a rupee which was subsequently found to be a *bogus coin*.

RETURN JOURNEY.

The complainant unsuspectingly returned to the accused twelve annas and the accused disappeared. Ten minutes later the accused again came to the complainant and asked to be driven to Sheikh Memon Street, remarking at the same time "Char anna deyinga." The complainant drove the accused to the Sutta Bazar. The accused again took out from his pocket another rupee and asked for a change. The victoriawalla replied that he had no change whereupon the accused produced an eight-anna coin which was also a counterfeit one and received from the complainant the balance of annas four.

Not until the complainant went to a tea shop at Bhendi Bazar did he know that he had been duped. The tea-shop keeper refused to accept the rupee that the complainant gave and it was then that he discovered that the coins given to him were counterfeit coins.

MARCHED TO POLICE STATION.

After some time the complainant was surprised to find the two accused making a bargain with another victoria driver just in front of the shop. The complainant immediately went to the accused and took them to the police station. The accused it is alleged emptied their pockets of some counterfeit coins and concealed them underneath of the victoria, which were later recovered by the police.

At the Dongri Police Station the two accused were searched. A rupee coin and an eight-anna piece were found on the person of the first accused while the second accused carried a bogus four-anna piece.

THREE PERSONS ARRESTED.

The room of the accused on the ground floor of Amtabai Karimji Building at Doctor Street, Nul Bazar was raided and implements and materials required for the counterfeiting of the coins were seized by the police. The third accused was arrested in consequence of the investigations made by the police.

DR. BESANT'S HEALTH IMPROVING

MADRAS, April 27.

The Associated Press learns that Dr. Besant's health has appreciably improved during the last two weeks and she has been going out for occasional drives.—A.P.

"Checking Congress Activities"

U. P. GOVT. BUSY

ALLAHABAD, April 27.

An official review by the publicity department of the U. P. Government for the week ending April 20 gives particulars of work being done to mobilise public opinion against the Congress and the Civil Disobedience movement. Encouraging reports have been received from every district and active support is offered by stable elements, to authorities in the work of checking subversive activities.

Meetings and conferences were held in a large number of districts and were attended by several thousands of persons and the true state of affairs explained.

Villagers and tenants responded largely.—A. P.

SEPARATION OF ORISSA PROVINCE

Report Sent To Government Of India.

SIMLA, April 27.

Sir Samuel O'Donnell, Chairman of the Orissa Boundary Committee, having submitted his report to the Government of India left Simla this afternoon for Bombay *en route* to London.

The report was signed at Ranchi by the Chairman and two members Messrs. H. M. Mehta and T. R. Phookan.

The report of the Committee is said to be unanimous on both the terms of reference except for a small difference of opinion as to whether a particular small area should be included in the province or not. On the question of the financial effects of separation the Committee is also unanimous.

The Province, however, is declared to be a deficit province in case of separation but the amount of deficit is not so much as was found in the case of the North-West Frontier and of Sind.

Mr. B. C. Mukherji Secretary of the Committee will leave Simla to-morrow for Ranchi, where he will take over charge as Deputy Commissioner.—A. P.

Mrs. JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM REARRESTED

Trial To Come Off On May 3

HYDERABAD (Sind), April 27.

Mrs. Doulatram was also released but she was rearrested as some chits from women political prisoners were found on her person. Her case has been fixed for May 3 and meanwhile she has been released on bail.

Two boy volunteers were released yesterday on the expiry of their terms of imprisonment.—A. P.

RELEASED FROM BYCULLA JAIL WITH NOTICES

Gandhiji's Dandi Host And Two City Cotton Merchants

Three persons arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance were released from the Byculla Jail on Wednesday evening. They were:

Mr. Sirajuddin Abmedali Vasi, a prominent Nationalist Muslim, who was the host to Mahatma Gandhi at Dandi.

Mr. Jethabhai Bhimji Thacker, a cotton merchant and Mr. Hariram R. Sethia, also a cotton merchant.

Orders restraining them from participating in the civil disobedience were served on all of them.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

RUPEE ONE

For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY for a QUICK SALE.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Box No. 322. Tel. No. 22337.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
(Daily Edition).

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25-0	Rs. 30-0.
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15-0.
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8.
1 Month	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 3-0.

SINGLE COPY: ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries:
RS. 55|- Per Year.

SUNDAY EDITION:

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0.
Half-Yearly	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8.

FOREIGN:
Yearly ..... Rs. 17.
Half-Yearly ..... Rs. 9.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than 6 months.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A first Class WIRELESS OPERATOR for a Coastal Steamer. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1494, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R7079.

WANTED—A L. C. P. S. passed or failed for a Dispensary to be started. One who has liking for serving village people should apply stating least salary expected to NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, 6, Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R7107.

WANTED—A qualified SUPERVISOR, fully conversant with and having at least 5 years experience in Drainage House Connection Work. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials G. M. KHAN, Executive Engineer, Drainage Works, Hyderabad (Deccan).
A 4836.

WANTED—A KHOJA GRADUATE as SECRETARY for Jamat with knowledge of Gujrathi account. Apply SECRETARY, K. S. I. A. Jamat, Palagali, Bombay.
A R7100.

WANTED—DISTRICT MANAGER on Rs. 200/- to Rs. 400/- plus office allowance and T. A. to organise Wage Earners' Deposit (on exceptionally beneficial scheme like Insurance endowment scheme) suitable to people of small income. Apply with postage stamp to "THE TRADE UNION LOAN CO., LTD., 9, Swallow Lane, CALCUTTA.
A

WANTED — REPRESENTATIVE on Rs. 150/- to 300/- including T. A. to keep stock and push sale of high class perfumeries. Scents and Patent Medicines. Apply with stamps to "ORIENTAL MISCELLANIES," 25, Swallow Lane, CALCUTTA.
A

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET at Chowpaty Sea Face Level Crossing—"MASTER MANSION", one Westerly Flat, third floor, from June. Apply Top Floor, Phone No. 20171.
C R7109.

Fruit, Flowers, Seeds

DELICIOUS Nutritious Dishes of Almonds Pistachio-cocoanut. Rs. 4 per seer. V. P. P. MAGANJEE, 11, Hankartola. BENARES.
N R 7060

Trade Announcement.

TIME IS MONEY!—Also here in India! Follow the numerous gentlemen, who become our representatives A Life Office really first class in every respect, offers you very liberal terms and every facility to become a part or whole time worker in our extremely promising business line! Apply for particulars to:—ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER, Life Insurance Bank Limited, (Incorporated in Germany), Largest Life Insurance Co., of European Continent. Head Office for INDIA:—Qutab Road, P. B. 117, DELHI.
1285P

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesalers of Genuine Indian manufactures are requested to interview with samples and prices The Managing Director of the MADRAS SWADESHI EMPORIUM LTD., between 12 noon and 2 p.m (Standard Time) at New High School for Girls, Napier Road, Fort, Bombay. (Sd.) KRISHNABAI NIMBKAR, Hon. Secretary.
T 4838.

CLEAR and GLOSSY HAIR can only be rendered by using HAIR BRILLANTINE, sold at Re. 1 a bottle. Apply Box No. 1503 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R7110.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column inch. Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0.
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0.
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0.
4th and Subsequent Insertion	..... Rs. 3-8-0.

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

THE EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 28th April, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st December, 1931.
2. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 21st April, 1932 to THURSDAY, the 28th April, 1932, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th April, 1932.
4731

THE MEYER SASSOON MILLS. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 28th April, 1932, at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st December, 1931.
2. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be put before the meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 21st April, 1932, to THURSDAY, the 28th April, 1932, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Bombay, 8th April, 1932.
4730

Public Notices

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the services of K.D. ASHAR, who was working in the Accident Department of the Company have been dispensed with as from 26th April, 1932.

LALJI NARANJI & CO.
Managing Agents
Bombay, 27th April 1932.
4842.

LOST

CERTIFICATES for seven Ordinary Shares in the Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd., bearing Nos. 6541|45 standing in the name of Bai Avabai Pirojsha Maneksha Master and Nos. 6539 and 6540 in that of Mr. Jehangir P. Master have been LOST.

The public are hereby warned against dealing with said share certificates. Duplicates will be issued upon the expiration of 15 days from this date.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. MACDONALD & CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 27th April, 1932.
4830.

TENDER NOTICE.

The undersigned will receive Sealed Tenders upto 2nd May, 1932, for supply of Medicines for Fatmabibi Rogay Charitable Dispensary, for one year, from 1st July, 1932, to 30th June, 1933.

Detailed List of Medicines can be had on application from Mr. C. M. Dave, Secretary, 9-15, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 9.

HAJI EBRAHIM JITEKAR,
Chairman.
Fatmabai Rogay Trust,
9-15, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 9.
R7072

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PIROJBAI, widow of Framroz Hormusji Pavri, HOMI FRAMROZ PAVRI, PHIROSHA FRAMROZ PAVRI, all of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants, the surviving Trustees of the Indenture of Settlement, dated the 8th day of June 1927, and made between the said Pirojbai, widow of Framroz Pavri Hormusji alias Homi Framroz Pavri and Phirosha Framroz Pavri, of the one part and the said Pirojbai Framroz Pavri, Homi Framroz Pavri, Phirosha Framroz Pavri and Manek Nusserwanji Dastoor of the other part have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easements or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 day from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Haines Road, otherwise called Clarke Road at Mahaluxmi in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and forty-nine square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3422, Cadastral Survey No. 111 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 48 (45) and 48 (1) and Street Nos. 48RR and 48 bounded, on or towards the East by the property of E. Gara, on or towards the West by the Road leading to Mahaluxmi Station, on or towards the North by the property of R. D. Sethna and on or towards the South by the said Clarke Road. Dated this 27th day of April, 1932.

C. K. SHAH,
For Messrs. Vrajlal & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4843

ANNUAL READING

1 Year. Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year, Rs. 10. V.P. As. 5. Send copy of Horroscope for time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age. GANDHI JOTISH NILAYAM, Thrutani, S. India.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client was the highest bidder and declared the Purchaser of the undermentioned properties at Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga, at the Public Auction, held by the Commissioner for Taking Accounts High Court, Bombay, on the 16th day of April, 1932, in pursuance of the directions contained in the Judge's order, dated the 16th day of October, 1931, passed in High Court suit No. 43 of 1912, RAMDEO GULRAJ and another VERSUS Bai JAMNABAI, widow of Mahadeo Gulraj and others.

All persons having any claim against or to the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 23, Cama Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTIES

FIRSTLY—ALL THESE pieces or parcels of land, containing by admeasurement two thousand seven hundred and thirty square yards or thereabouts (as mentioned in the schedule to the Consent Judge's order, dated 16th October, 1931, in suit No. 43 of 1912, but admeasuring according to Cadestral Survey No. 2847 sq. yards) together with the buildings standing thereon situate at Upper Mahim near Shrigetty in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Old No. 589, New Nos. 4149, 4150 and 4151 (and according to cadestral survey bearing Collector's New Nos. 4149, 4151, A|4150 and 4150), Old Survey Nos. 1|173, New Survey Nos. 1|182, 2|182 and 3|183 (and according to Cadestral Survey bearing New S. Nos. 1|182, 2|182, 3A|182 and 3|182) and bearing Cadestral Survey No. 557, Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5533 (1), (2) 5534, 5537 (1) (2), Street Nos. 9, 9a, 10, 13, 13A (and according to Cadestral Survey, bearing G Ward Nos. 5532 (1), 5533 (1) and (2), 5534 (2), (3), 5534 (3A) and 5535 and Street Nos. (8) 9, 9A, 10A to B 10BB and 11) and bounded as follows (as mentioned in the said order) on the East partly by Bativ Ground of Nathu Valji, on the North by the garden of Sorabji Merwanji, on the South by the Matunga Road (at present known as Lady Hardinge Road and on the West by the garden of Sorabji Merwanji.

SECONDLY—ALL that vacant piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground (now partly built) the cess whereof has been redeemed situate, lying and being at Lady Hardinge Road, (formerly Gopi Tank Gully No. 2 or upper Mahim) without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement six hundred and eighty-six sq. yds. or thereabouts (according to the said consent order dated 16th October, 1931, but admeasuring 711 square yards according to a Cadestral Survey) registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 470, New No. B 13313, New Survey No. 1|183, Cadestral Survey No. 554, Mahim Division and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5530(1), Street No. 6 (in the former deeds wrongly mentioned as No. 5536, Street No. 127) and bounded as follows:—(According to the said consent order) that is to say, on or towards the East by the Tulsi Pipe Road, on or towards the West by the property of Ramdeo Gulraj and others, on or towards the North by the vacant land of Nathu Bhatia and on or towards the South by the said Lady Hardinge Road.

THIRDLY—ALL THAT piece or parcel of land (or) ground (of Foras tenure, cess redeemed) with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahim (now Tulsi Pipe Line, near Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga), in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (according to the Consent order, dated 16th October, 1931), 692 sq. yds. or thereabouts which is part of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue (but admeasuring 809 sq. yds. according to the last Conveyance and 779 sq. yds. according to Cadestral Survey and bearing New No. 12915) under Old No. 131, New No. 12957, Old Survey No. nil, New Survey No. 2163 and bearing Cadestral Survey No. 555, Mahim Division and

Legal Notices

assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5526 (2), Street No. 2A, situate at Upper Mahim and bounded as follows:—(according to the said order) that is to say, on or towards the East by Tulsi Water Pipe Road, on or towards the West by Tulsi (Pipe) Road, on or towards the South by the property of Ramdeo Gulraj and others and on or towards the North by the property of Bhimji N. Dalal and his wife Bai Sarabai.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1932
HIRALAL M. MEHTA & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4840.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 479 of 1932.

VALLIMAHOMED RAHEMTULLA and others Plaintiffs
Versus
FATMABAI, widow of Allabux Somji Dossa and others .. Defendants

To,
GULAMALLY ALLABUX SOMJI DOSSA,
The Second Defendant in the above suit.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit against the Defendants praying for a Declaration that the properties described in Exhibit A to the Plaint are charged with the payment of the sum of Rs. 50,000 and a further sum calculated at Rs. 250 per month from the death of the deceased until the said sum of Rs. 50,000 is set apart, for administration of the estate of the deceased Allabux Somji Dossa for declaration that the Mortgage and Further Charge in favour of the 5th and the 6th defendants are subject to the charge in favour of Charity, for injunction, for Receiver, for the framing of a Scheme and appointment of Trustees, for payment of the said sum of Rs. 50,000 and in default for sale of the properties and for costs and incidental reliefs.

Also TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of this suit is fixed for the 20th June, 1932 and in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 29th day of March, 1932.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master
Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER and HIRALAL.
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
4837.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

BONA-FIDE SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY the 1st May next at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at "Ashmore House," Peddar Road, very valuable household furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboards, Chesterfield suites, H. M. V. Cabinet Gramophone with records, Jacobean drawing room suites book-cases, writing tables, almyrahs, dressing chests of drawers, iron cots, carpets crockery, plated and glass ware etc. 1 Wolseley touring motor car, 5 seater, No. X5636 in good running order.

The property of E. T. Annett Esq., Assistant Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

Furniture is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE

Under instructions from G. Muspratt, Esqr., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at No. 9 "Helipolis" 2nd Floor, Colaba Road, near Colaba Post Office very valuable household Jacobean furniture (the entire kit specially made to order by Army and Navy Stores) such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, writing bureau, mahogany berger suites, show cases writing table, revolving office chair double bedsteads, dressing tables, cheval glass, almyrahs, side tables, screen, crockery and glassware, E. Fans, etc.

Furniture is on view.
BENNETT & CO.

THE EXCELSIOR
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
UNIVERSAL'S
GREATEST ATTRACTION
KING OF JAZZ
An All-Colour Super Review
with
JOHN BOLES
LAURA LA PLANTE
PAUL WHITEMAN
and HIS FAMOUS BAND

THE EXCELSIOR
GRAND OFENING TO-MORROW
FRIDAY, 29TH APRIL AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY
(PLACED AMONGST THE FIRST TEN BEST PICTURES OF 1931).
with
PHILLIPS HOLMES SYLVIA SIDNEY
A PARAMOUNT SUPER ATTRACTION
Produced by JOSEPH von STERNBERG
(who made "Morocco" and "Dishonoured").
"I didn't mean to do it." Youth's pitiful excuse. And this boy didn't mean to do it either. But he did. His story is "An American Tragedy."

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.'S SALE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

Of very high class up-to-date modern style Queen Anne and Jecobean complete household furniture, richly upholstered chesterfield suites, typewriter, mahajong set, chiming clock, old China and brassware, best plated and cutleryware, etc., on SUNDAY, the 1st May, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at No. 19, New Marine Lines, behind Queens Road, Fort. Property on view and catalogues are ready Auctioneers MISTRY & CO.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
CHARLES ROGERS
in
HEAD'S UP.
AN ALL-TALKING, SINGING, DANCING PICTURE
The tense and tuneful tale of a romantic young ensign who stepped from a ball-room into a yawl-room of two-fisted and sea twisted adventure.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
EDGAR WALLACE'S
Sensational Racing Thriller
"THE CALENDAR"
featuring
EDNA BEST
HERBERT MARSHALL

Zig-Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers
Zig-Zag
GIVES A FRESH SMOKE AND SPELLS ECONOMY

THE C. P. & BERAR PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.,
The Bank accepts FIXED DEPOSITS at following rates:—

	months.
4½ p.c. per annum.	9
5 p.c. per annum	12
	years.
5½ p.c. per annum	2
6 p.c. per annum	3
6½ p.c. per annum	4
	only.

CURRENT SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS OPENED.
All sorts of Banking Business undertaken.
Rules on application.
G. A. BHONSULE,
Manager.
Nagpur City.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statements of Accounts Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495—497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22997.

12 RUBBER STAMPS.
Paid, Copied, Urgent, Bookpost, Duplicate, Cancelled, Filed, Refused, Stamped, Order No., Original and Registered for Rs. 1/10 post free. Very useful for Banks and Offices. RUBBER STAMPS of ALL DESIGNS ARE MADE TO ORDER:
GENUINE RUBBER STAMP Manufacturing Co.,
133, Canning Street, Calcutta.

APPLICATIONS
are invited from respectable and influential persons in or about Bombay for the place of a Chief Agent or Organiser for the Bombay Presidency to represent the INDIAN MUTUAL Life Association Ltd., Triplicane, Madras on very good terms.
Only those who can guarantee results and have their remuneration based on actual results need apply. Previous connections, qualifications and age should be given.
The INDIAN MUTUAL is an ideal, popular and progressive Life Office working on Mutual basis. The first valuation as at December 1930 disclosed a good surplus enabling a declaration of Bonus of Rs. 50 and Rs. 62/8 per Rs. 1,000 each on whole life and endowment policies.
Apply sharp to the GENERAL SECRETARY, Indian Mutual Life Association, Ltd., Triplicane, MADRAS.

Digitized by the Digital Library for the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

The Art Of Norman McKinnel

Memories Of A Great Actor

(By St. John Ervine).

The announcer regretted to state that Mr. Norman McKinnel, the well-know actor, had died that afternoon in London at the age of sixty-two!... I listened, incredulously, to the voice issuing from the loud speaker, for I had seen McKinnel in the Garrick Club, it seemed, only a few days before, although I realise now that the time was longer ago than I had supposed.

McKinnel was a rare sort of actor. His face seemed to be inflexible, yet it was extraordinarily mobile. To the discerning, it was plain that he had an actor's face, but I doubt if the undiscerning, meeting him in the street and unaware of his identity, would, had they been challenged to say what his profession was, have said that he was an actor. That tall, determined figure, held slightly to one side, with its strong, Calvinistic countenance and its stern eyes that could, most amazingly, lighten into smiles that were both warm and wintry, seemed more suitable to an ecclesiastical lawyer or an engineer who was also an elder of the Church of Scotland than an actor; but those who are apt in reading faces soon discovered that he had the comedian's, not the Calvinist's countenance. Entirely, he was an actor, though he rarely talked theatrical shop. The stage was his place, and acting was his job. He was not easily communicative: a sombre man, he seemed to be, aloof and silent; but when you caught him smiling, you caught the glint that is in granite, (writes St. John Ervine in the "Observer".)

A ROCK OF GRANITE.

In his own line nobody was equal to him. He embodied strength on the stage. The man was a rock, sheed granite. When his lips hardened and his eyes assumed a set look, and the lines around his mouth ran deeply into the folds of his face, the spectator was instantly aware of force, of unalterable resolution, of an unpliable mind. He acted an immense number of parts, for he was an actor in demand, and was seldom unemployed; but it was chiefly in the part of the man of iron that he was popular. His John Anthony in Mr. Galsworthy's "Strife," in which he was opposed by the David Roberts of his old friend, Fisher White, was a superb impersonation, and seemed as if it could not be bettered. Yet it was by his performance of John Rutherford in Miss Githa Sowerby's Rutherford and Son," a terrible picture of a nature that will not relent. There was another great performance as Albert Thompsett in Mr. Rudolf Besier's "Don," and I recollect, now, twenty-three years after the event the queer thrill of familiarity with which I was animated when, in the guise of a Dissenter, he came into the study of a High Anglican parson and saw a crucifix on a table. "What do you want with 'that' thing" he had to say, and I can still see him flicking the crucifix with a contemptuous finger: the very essence of the harsh Nonconformity that is now rare and becoming rarer. All the Presbyterians and Orangemen and Roundheads that have ever lived were in that flick of Mc. Kinnel's finger, in the contempt he put into "that thing!"

His gallery was full of fine portraits: dark, Rembrandtesque figures for the most part, but occasionally lit by brighter pictures. His Lucius Lenihan in Mr. Lennox Robinson's "The Lost Leader" was, I thought, a lovely performance. The shuffling old man, as he leaves the inn room, is suddenly addressed as "Mr. Parnell!" and the sound of his name, thus unexpectedly heard, causes him to straighten and assume that appearance of immense pride which was Parnell's habitual look. McKinnel brilliantly realised the author's intention here. I received in this play the authentic thrill of the theatre.

HIS FAVOURITE ROLE.

His Oliver Blayds in Mr. Milne's play "The Truth About Blayds," in which he made up to look like "old Odell" of the Savage Club, was another fine performance, marred only by its brevity, for Blayds appears only in the first act. One sees him now, as the curtain comes down, whispering into the ear of Miss Irene Vanbrugh his dreadful truth! Merely to list the parts in which he gave great exhibitions of acting is a task, and it may, perhaps, be sufficient if I conclude my account of him as an actor with references to two parts, one which was his favourite, "Old English," in Mr. Galsworthy's play of that name, in which he acted the part of a hounded old man who commits suicide by eating and drinking all the things his doctor had forbidden him to eat and drink: and the other the part of John Thurlow in a play of my own, "The Ship," in which he appeared several months ago. This was the last part I saw him play, and he satisfied an old ambition of mine when he took it, for I had long wished to see him act it.

It would not proper to conclude without a reference to his share in the founding of the Actors' Association. Fisher White and Sydney Valentine and he were prime movers in the formation of what, in effect, was a trade union. The difficulty the triumvirate had was to overcome the reluctance of actors to be trade unionists. The actors were willing to be trade unionists, though not without misgivings, since their work is less adaptable to the exigencies of a union than that of most people; but since most of them were Conservatives, they violently objected to any compulsion to join the Labour Party. McKinnel could not continue to be chairman of the A.A., and presently it languished. Politics are stickier for actors than for other people. He read omnivorously. I doubt if any other actor read so many and so dissimilar books, or was so apt in his references to them or so concise and definite in his judgments. His tall figure will be missed from the stage, where there is no one who can so veraciously interpret the hard, resolute man as he could; and his friends will miss him, too, from that corner of the fire in the lounge of the Garrick Club where he was most familiarly seen.

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

The Passing Week

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

IS THE ENTERTAINMENT TAX A BURDEN OR A RELIEF ?

The inaugural meeting of the "Motion Picture Society of India" disclosed many points of unquestioned interest to the screen industry in India. The industry suffers, undoubtedly, from handicaps which retard its progress. Hitherto it has suffered from them willingly and passively, without any sign of protest. It can do so no longer. For, it cannot hope to survive if it does so.

* * *

To mention an important question, no effort has been hitherto made to get some tangible return for the industry out of the huge entertainment tax it secures for the Government. When the tax was first projected, Dr. Paranjpye insisted that part of the income from the tax should be employed for educative activities. But that has been forgotten or overlooked.

* * * *

Now is the time to recall that understanding and to demand that a portion of the income from the Entertainment Tax which the screen industry has perceptibly helped to swell should be earmarked for facilitating technical instruction to film aspirants.

* * *

The Entertainment Tax ought not to be a burden. It should be a relief. Otherwise, the time is not distant when the industry will be led to the position which the "Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association in England has been reported recently to have taken.

* * *

The Association has requested every cinema in England to close for twenty hours as a protest against the reimposition of the Entertainment Tax which was understood to have been only a wartime measure.

* * * *

The Association has decided to send representatives to Paris to investigate the circumstances and effects of the recent tax strike which closed every place of entertainment in Paris. We must there watch these movements.

THE FILM "CYCLE" RAGE

The film "cycle" (a succession of films based on the same type of subject or character) is getting to be worse than a nuisance.

Because "Shanghai Express" is breaking records everywhere, we are threatened with a series of films located in China.

Because "Arrowsmith" has set a new fashion in heroes, we are going to have several more pictures about the loves and lives of doctors whether we want them or not.

Because M.G.M.'s "Grand Hotel" is expected to be 'the' big film of the year, every small company in the industry seems to be producing stories of intrigue in hotels.

The stupidity of the thing is colossal. "Shanghai Express" owes its popularity to its alluring star and its technical perfection, not to its background. "Arrowsmith" touches greatness through the nobility of its theme, not the profession of its hero. "Grand Hotel" is the most outstanding production of the moment because of its unique cast and its famous story, not because it is set in an hotel.

But the highly paid "executives" who decide what kind of films we want (sic) cannot see beyond their own noses. The success of the three films mentioned merely suggests to them that the public is interested in China, doctors and hotels as screen subjects. I would like to know by what process of reasoning, if any, they arrive at their conclusions. —"Film Weekly".

WHY THEY WRITE

What causes scenario writers? "Film Weekly" asked some of the better known Hollywood scenarists why they took up writing, and here are their replies:—

Gene Markey:—"I was nine years old and it was a rainy afternoon."

Austin Parker:—"Because, like Rabelais, I know 6,893 ways of spending money and only one way of making it."

Samson Raphaelson:—"For four reasons—because I like to sleep late, because I thought I should meet intelligent people, because I thought I could, and because I hated every other kind of work more."

Florence Ryerson:—"I blame my father. He taught me to hold a pencil."—"Film Weekly".

Trials Of A Humorist

For those who have a wayward sense of humour there is no more perversely funny sight than watching the production of a would-be funny film. Directors look more glum, actors more morose, and assistants, more unhappy during the making of a funny film than any other.

I watched the filming of "Old Spanish Customers," an Elstree farce directed by the comedian, Dupino Lane.

There was no more depressed band of workers in filmland. A cloud of gloom hung over the studio. The depression was caused by a squib which would not explode in Leslie Fuller's trousers. The scene was a picturesque Spanish courtyard, filled with toreadors, senoritas, and other Spanish accessories. Leslie Fuller's rotund form was disguised in the suit of a toreador. He was standing on a platform, having been carried there by an admiring populace. Leslie was called upon to address the crowd while a light-hearted Spaniard surreptitiously set his breeches alight.

A PROBLEM IN LIGHTING

Lighting a motion picture set so that the camera will photograph it and the players effectively is always one of the difficult problems of screen production. Hollywood has painstakingly mastered the secret. Even at this late date many of the European studios are baffled by it.

The most difficult light problem encountered at the Paramount plant recently was on the set where the new feature, "Dancers in the Dark", was photographed. This huge set, representing a public dance hall, covered the entire floor of Stage 8 and was lighted with hundreds of lights marshaled around the sides and flung out overhead.

Miriam Hopkins, Jack Oakie, William Collier Jr. and Eugene Pallette, each of whom presents a different lighting problem, worked on this set with more than 500 differently pigmented atmosphere players.

On the long shots the cameras were at the far end of the dance floor shooting toward the orchestra stand, 200 feet away. Suspended from the ceiling of the stage were platforms on which lights were massed to play downward. At the very top of the stages were more lights playing directly upon the players. On floor stands were scores of spotlights, floodlights and incandescents of all sizes.

The concentrated heat from more than 150,000,000 candlepower rose to the roof, seventy-five feet above the floor, where electricians worked in a temperature of 135 degrees or more. Stripped to the waist like stokers and panting from their exertions, they descended at half hour intervals to revive in the cooler air below.

The principal problem of the camera men and electricians was to spray the hundreds of light beams over the entire setting so that each detail of it would stand out. Where the set was painted dark, more light was needed; where it was a light shade, less illumination could be used. The object in lighting a set several hundred feet long is to so arrange the illumination that the projected film will appear to have a third dimension.

This effect is wrought by the use of 1,000, 2,0000 and 5,000 watt incandescents and by flooding the set with 3,000,000 candle-power are spot-lights. Smaller spot-lights are used to strike the faces of the prominent players so they can be recognised quickly among the crowds of extras.—"New York Times."

Fire! Fire!

They had been trying to get this shot right all the morning. A thin spiral of smoke was supposed to exude from Leslie's pants.

First of all they had tried to light a bunch of squibs stuck at various angles in Leslie's hinder parts. When the squibs had been lighted, however, there was a burst of smoke and flame which, as Mr. Fuller said, was "too much of a good thing."

In desperation Lupino Lane and Leslie went into conference.

Meanwhile, toreadors and senoritas waited in melancholy silence.

At last the problem was solved. Lupino Lane called for some rubber tubing, which he stuffed down Leslie Fuller's trousers. One end of the tubing was attached to an automatic blower which pumped smoke through a hole in the seat of his pants.

Not one smile lighted up the faces of this comedy unit while these preparations were being made, though the effect, no doubt, will be uproarious on the screen. —"Film Weekly".

"Ras-Leela Dance" in "Nar simha-Mehta" Sagar's full-talkie showing at the West End.

Why You Must Remain Gloomy, See What The World Says:----

Ask me any Question, I will Read Your Future.

Whether it concerns business, trade, commerce, agriculture, examination, litigation, cures of all sorts of diseases, dangers ahead, quarrel with friends, love matters, honours from Government, or any other problem of life, I shall answer you to your satisfaction.

Please mention your name, full address and the exact time when you write questions. Numerous testimonials from Civil and Military Officers.

My fee is Re. 1 per question; V. P. P. charges annas 5.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS OUT OF THOUSANDS.

1. M. Fazl Rahman, Excise Sub-Inspector, son of Khan Bahadur Ghulam Ahmed Khan, C.I.E., of Peshawar from Haripur Hazara writes:—"I had a chance to enquire three questions from Hakeem Sahib which he had replied by post. The answers have proved correct after a few days. I have full faith in his science. I paid a visit to his lodge and asked five more questions. The answers given by Hakeem Sahib were found satisfactory."

2. S. Jagat Singh, Ramgarhia, S.D.O. (Canals) writes:—"I am much pleased to give certificate to Amil Hakim Karim-ud-Din Sahib. I had appeared in the Departmental Professional Examination but had doubts about one paper. By the way, for the sake of fun, I enquired from Amil Sahib about my success and I was wonder-struck to find what he told me about my bad paper that I would be successful inspite. His answers are to the point and correct. I got through the examination creditably. I would recommend him to all who have the need to see their future."

"The Hakim Sahib is an Expert in his science. All his replies to my queries are correct and to the point."—(Sd.) Hussain Ali Choudhury, Revenue Officer, Amritsar.

"The Hakim Sahib is well versed in his science. Has answered all my questions correctly.—(Sd.) Sh. Faqir Ullah, K. S. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Amritsar.

AMIL HAKIM KARIM-UD-DIN Anarkali, Lahore.

Apparel Oft Proclaims the Man!!

Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments scientifically Cleaned, Dyed, Laundered or Renovated (clothes returned as required) by up-to-date methods under the personal supervision of T. A. G. McDONNELL, the Mg. Director, who has over 22 YEARS of EXPERT EXPERIENCE in this BUSINESS.

Price List on Application.

A Trial Order Will Convince You

IRISH CLEANING COMPANY,
78, Old Custom House Road, Fort,
Near "Bombay Chronicle," BOMBAY.

FOR HEALTH and HAPPINESS
USE
PURE FRESH and FILTERED TIL OIL
OF
SWASTIK OIL MILLS Ltd.

Swastik Brand

Sold in sealed tins of 5 and 10 shers
Empty tins will be paid for when returned

Available at:—
RASHTRIYA SWADESHI BHANDAR
Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi and Chaupaty
And all respectable stores and grain dealers of Bombay

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

READY MONEY ALWAYS ! ! !

FOR YOUR DAILY BUSINESS DISBURSEMENTS

From your CURRENT DEPOSIT A/c which pays interest at the rate of 3 per cent. p. a. for the first 6 months and 2 per cent. p. a. for the next 6 months.

FOR YOUR DOMESTIC EXPENSES.

From your HOME SAVINGS A/c which pays you interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FOR YOUR YEARLY REQUIREMENTS.

From your FIXED DEPOSIT A/c which pays you interest at the rate of 5 per cent. p. a.

FOR AN INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

By cashing your 3 YEAR'S CASH CERTIFICATES which earns for you interest at the rate of 4 per cent. simple, 4 1/2 per cent. compound and 5 1/4 per cent. compound, as the case may be.

These and many more are the services offered by:—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

For comfortable and easy bowel movement to those who are suffering from chronic constipation and attendant troubles—

PARAGOL

is prescribed with utmost confidence. It is an emulsion of purest paraffin oil and agar-agar.

PARAGOL

can be taken as it is, mixed with water or any semi-solid food. There is nothing disagreeable in it.

Bombay Agents:—
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY,
Princess Street.
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.
CALCUTTA.

PARAGOL

INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE.

SWAN MILLS, Ltd.
The FINLAY MILLS, Ltd.
The GOLD MOHUR MILLS, Ltd.

Selling Agents:

Messrs. NARIMAN TULSIDASS & CO. } Champa Gulli, BOMBAY 2.

THE SATYA MILL, Ltd.

Selling Agents:

Messrs. D. M. DAMODER & CO. } Varadraj Building, Champa Gulli, BOMBAY 2.

First Class **PURE SWADESHI**
Grey, Dyed and Bleached
Cloths and Yarns

Managing Agents:

JAMES FINLAY & Co., Limited.
Chartered Bank Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

Haubold Chemnitz, Germany.

Leading Continental Manufacturers of Latest Type

TEXTILE MACHINERY

FOR:

BLEACHING, DYEING, FINISHING, MERCERISING, PRINTING, CALENDERING — of — COTTON, WOOLLEN, SILK, ART SILK, JUTE, etc. GOODS

as supplied for the last 40 years to the Leading Mills in Ahmedabad, Bombay, Sholapur and Calcutta Districts.

Manufacturers Representative: G. HEIDEL, Esqr.
Head Quarters: GRAND HOTEL, AHMEDABAD.

AGENTS:—

POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & CO., Bombay-Ahmedabad,
INDIAN UNIVERSAL COMMERCIAL CO., Indore,
L. T. PINTO & SON, Karachi,
H. DONNE, 31, Pipe Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

ALLOWANCES FOR DEPRECIATION FOR WORKING DOUBLE SHIFTS

Section 10 of the Indian Income-tax Act provides that the tax payable by an assessee under the head "business" shall be computed after providing, among others, an allowance in respect of depreciation on such buildings, machinery, plant or furniture as may be used in the business. Rule 8 under the Act lays down the scale of allowances granted to various classes of machinery, plant and furniture. In view of the fact that a number of mills were working double shift in Bombay during the year under review, the Committee considered on various occasions the desirability of making a representation to the Government of India for a revision of the Income-tax Act in respect of the allowances for depreciation when double shifts were worked, but there were many difficulties in the way of suggesting a workable provision which would satisfactorily meet the needs of the case, and for this reason, the Committee did not propose to commit themselves one way or the other until the views of the Government of India, who had already been addressed in this connection by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and certain other bodies, were available.

In a communication addressed to Government towards the end of December 1930, the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, suggested an amendment of Rule 8 of the Income-tax Manual so as to base the depreciation allowances on the average number of hours worked during the financial year under assessment. Government were, however, unable to accept these suggestions, and stated in the course of their reply, "as a general proposition it may be stated that, apart from the renewals of small parts, bearings and the like, a machine which runs continuously for 24 hours will possibly last as long as a machine that runs only for 12 hours a day in that the process of starting and stopping with their attendant heating and cooling expansion and contraction, are more responsible than anything else for the deterioration of the machine." Dealing with the administrative difficulties resulting from the acceptance of the Chamber's suggestions, the Government of India stated, "it would clearly be very difficult to fix normal working hours for each industry, and to verify the actual period during each year for which the machinery was worked at more or less than the normal number of hours per day."

Early in June, the Indian Merchants' Chamber forwarded their entire correspondence with Government to the Committee of this Association for an expression of opinion thereon. The Committee thought that no useful purpose would be served by pressing the Income-tax authorities to grant an increased allowance for depreciation when double shifts were worked. In the first place, they thought it would be difficult to make out a case in favour of allowances for double shift working to one industry alone, and particularly an industry such as the cotton-mill industry, which obtained no such concession even in the United Kingdom. In the second place, it was thought that the practical difficulties connected with the measure would be considerable, for, double-shift working was, as a rule, spasmodic, and was, moreover, usually confined to certain portions of the plant. If, therefore, depreciation on a higher scale were allowed in accordance with the hours worked, the income-tax returns filed by mills would become extremely complicated and difficult to check. Another point which had to be considered was that, besides the allowance for depreciation, adequate amounts for repairs were allowed out of the revenue. Then again, one had to consider that the grant of additional depreciation when double shifts were worked, would make out a case for reducing the allowance when shorter hours were worked, or when a strike occurred, and that if the Association supported a case for increasing the depreciation allowance merely for the reason that additional hours were being worked, Government might naturally be expected to demand a decreased rate of allowance for depreciation if shorter hours were worked.

Have you seen our "Silk Finish" varieties

of mercerised **Poplins, Coatings, Cord Cloths, Suitings, Sarees,** etc., in a host of designs and colours?

Pay a visit

to our following retail shops and the moment you touch them you will stop buying Silk piece-goods and other goods.

Because,

our goods equal any of the finest fabrics in the class that have been imported in India.

You will also see

full range of sorts in multicoloured designs in different sizes of dainty Teapoy covers, Table covers, Napkins, Towels, Bed covers, Handkerchiefs, fine Dhoties, Sarees, Mulmulls, Nainsooks, Voils, plain Longcloths, Twills, Drills, Satin Ducks, Satin Drills, Shirtings, Sucies, Tapestry and Curtain cloth, etc.,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Sons, Ltd.
12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS:—

RETAIL SHOP AT:— Bhaskar Mansion, Corner of Sandhurst Road.

The Currimbhoy Mills., The E. Pabaney Mills., The Fazulbhoy Mills., The Pearl Mills., The Crescent Mills., The Kasturchand Mills., The Bradbury Mills., The Indore Malwa United Mills., The Ceylon Spg. & Wvg. Mills., Co., Ltd. The Osmanshahi Mills.,

RETAIL SHOP AT:— Azad Bhuvan, Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.

THE CURRIMBHOY GOODS ARE FAMOUS FOR THEIR QUALITY AND DURABILITY AT ECONOMIC PRICES.

TRAINING OF MILL OPERATIVES IN "FIRST-AID"

One of the recommendations of the twelfth session of the International Labour Conference read as follows:—

"In view of the great value of immediate first-aid treatment in lessening the gravity of the consequences of accidents, it is highly desirable that first-aid by properly trained persons should be given in undertakings generally as medical treatment in the larshould also be made for provid- undertakings. Arrangements should also be made for proving ambulance services for the rapid transport of injured persons to hospitals or to their homes."

An effort in the direction of giving effect to the above recommendation was made by the Committee of the Millowners' Association early in March, with the assistance of the honorary class secretaries of the local brigade of the St. John Abulance Association. A good deal of preliminary work had to be done, and grave doubts were entertained as to whether the scheme for the training of mill operatives in "first-aid", which the Committee had in view, would be satisfactorily patronised by the mill staff. However, such fears were set at rest, and a large number of candidates offered themselves for training under the scheme formulated by the Association.

For the sake of convenience, but primarily to overcome language difficulties, all candidates not being able to follow instructions in English, three different centres were opened where instruction in Gujarati, Marathi and English were given. The entire expenses in connection with the training were met by the Association. The instructors were all honorary workers, and the promptness with which they undertook the work in addition to their various other official duties were commendable.

EDSU SWADESHI

IT IS NOT FOR NOTHING THAT OVER A CRORE OF INDIANS BUY "EDSU" EVERY YEAR

BUY "EDSU" CLOTH AND BE PROUD OF YOUR COUNTRY!

If it is inconvenient for you to visit the Market, pay a call at any of the **EDSU** Shops, and shop in comfort. Everything for the household is stocked.

THE HIGHEST QUALITY

'EDSU' SHOPS AT

9, Forbes St., Fort, Opp: Greaves Cotton & Co.,
Victoria Gardens Road, Byculla, Opp: Richardson & Cruddas.
67, Esplanade Road, Fort, Opp: Bombay Club,
Parel Road, Parel, Opp: G. I. P. Ry: Institute.

THE LOWEST PRICES.

EDSU SWADESHI

The Lucky Ones

TAILS OF INDIA COMPETITION RESULTS

As thirty-two persons submitted correct solutions for the above competition, the first, second and third prizes have been equally divided amongst them, each receiving Rs. 56-4-0. Cheques will be sent to them in due course. Their names are as under:—

1. Burjorji L. Mistry, Esq., 24, Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, BOMBAY.
2. Madhusudan Narayan Pole, Esq 77, Somwar Peth, POONA 2.
3. Govind Vinayak Degwekar, Esq. Teacher, Town A. V. School, P. O. AKOLA (Berar)
4. Carmo Fernandes, Esq., C/o R. J. Fernandes, Esq., CHANDOR, Goa
5. V. S. Shardha Bai, 36, Manohardas Street, Fort, BOMBAY
6. P. V. Rau, Esq., 358, Dalhousie Street, RANGOON.
7. Shakuntala Pundit, C/o P. A. Pandit, Esq., Pleader, BHANDARA, C. P.
8. Shivshanker Janardhan Mirkar, Esq. C/o Radha Krishna Drawing Stores, 336, Near Thakurdwar. BOMBAY, No. 2
9. Eknath Anand Lad, Esq., 8, Bhai Jivanji's Lane, THAKURDWAR, Bombay 2.
10. Ramchandra Desai, Esq., Manager, The Universal Electric Stores, Near Darbar Ghad, BHAVNAGAR (Kathiawar).
11. K. V. Sheth, Esq., VIJAPUR (Dist. Ahmedabad).
12. Rasiklal Manilal Shah, Esq. Compounder, Shree Jain Vista Srimali Caste Dispensary, Down Fernandez Bridge, AHMEDABAD.
13. D. Y. Mukaddam, Esq., Near Tembhi Mosque, THANA (Dist. Thana).
14. Vishnu Bhai Kothar, Esq., 5th Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay No. 2.
15. Bhavanishanker D. Shatt, Esq., B.A., LL.B, Munsiff, Modasi Chopta, VISNAGAR (Via Mehsana).
16. Pandurang Vithal Sheole, Esq., C/o. S. A. Sohoni, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Pleader, Jathar Peth, AKOLA (Berar.)
17. Behram K. Merchant, Esq., "Hormz Villa", 91, Goondavli Road, ANDHERI (B.B. & C.I. Rly.)
18. Jal P. Mullan, Esq., No. 8, Hirjibhoy Sethna Bldgs., GRANT ROAD, Bombay.
19. Krishna V. Aiyar, Esq., "Indira Nivas", 15th Road, KHAR (B.B. & C.I. Rly.)
20. Vallabhdas R. Mehta, Esq., P. O. MUNDRA (Cutch).
21. Mrs. J. M. Boyce, "Harbour View", Colaba Causeway, Fort, BOMBAY.
22. Miss Banoo H. Madon, Dr. Dadina Building, Dr. Daji Street, Sleater Road, BOMBAY.
23. K. H. Seth, Esq. Sydenham College, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
24. J. P. Karanjia, Esq., Khan's House 585, Chira Bazar, BOMBAY NO. 2.
25. R. M. Bhagudia, Esq., Hargovind Desai Chawl, Cathedral Street, BHULESHWAR, Bombay.
26. Miss Poro F. Byramshaw, 53, Main Road, Royapuram, MADRAS.
27. Chamanlal M. Mehta, Esq., SHAMSHUDDIN MANSION, 131, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY NO. 3.
28. Miss Meheru Sorab Taraporewalla, Summit Building, Forjett Hill Road, TARDEO, Bombay.
29. Mrs. Nargish Ghavkasha, Kapadia, Ibrahim Building, TARDEO, Wadia Street, Bombay.
30. A. G. Shaik, Esq., Police Superintendent, PAL (Capur State), Gujrat.
31. Master Harisingh Hada, Photographer, Shantiniketan, KANTAL, UJJAIN (Gwalior State). Malwa.
32. Abdul Razak Haji Shurafuddin Fukki, Esq., Bhimddi, Showdagar Mohalla (Dist. Thana).

CONSOLATION PRIZES OF RS. 5/- EACH

The Twenty Consolation Prizes go to the following:—

1. Ramchandra Tatoba Ghadi Esq., C/o N. Powell & Co. Bombay No. 4.
2. K.T. Narasimha Char Esq., Oxford Street, Secunderabad (Deccan).
3. Miss D. Pocha, 8, Napier Road, Poona Camp.
4. Mrs. Lakshmi Vidwares, C/o R.B. Tambanker Esq., Kakirde's Lane, Budhwar Peth, Poona City.
5. N. Neelkanta Rao, Esq., Physical Culture Instructor, Government High School, Nanjangud P.O. (S. India).
6. Mathuradas Bhandari Esq., Travelling Agent, C/o The Post Master, Tanjore (S.I. Rly.)
7. Bhargao Yeshwant Haldavenekar Esq., Goods Superintendent's Office, G.I.P. Railway, Wadi Bunder, Bombay.
8. L.A. Ram Esq., 6, Ananda Bhavan, Parel, Bombay.
9. Mrs. S.K. Kabbur, 9, Forjets Hill Road, Bombay No. 7.
10. Mrs. T. F. Pocha, 8, Napier Road, Pocna.
11. S.B. Vaidya, Esq., Editor, "Taji Bataml," 23, Bhai Jivanji Lane. Thakurdwar, Bombay No. 2.
12. F.L. Nazareth Esq., The Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
13. Vishvanath Omkar Deshpan- Esq., Matric Student, C/o Ghalerao Pleader, Amalner (East Khandesh).
14. Amaratalal Hirachand Shah Esk., P.O. Gondia, C.P.B.T. Rly., (Distt. Bhandara).
15. Thackore Kana Singhaji Parapa Singhaji Godharwalla, Esq., Sharada Cinema Hall, Ratlam.
16. Miss Gulchehar Commesariat, Tyabji's Bungalow, Khetwadi, Bombay No. 4.
17. Murzaban K. Irani Esq., Lady Aga Khan Building. 4th Floor, Lamington Rd., (Near Police Station), Bombay.
18. Limji Valji Dawooda Esq., Dhrapha (Via Jam-Jodhpur), (Kathiawar).
19. Contractor Prabhubhai Makanji Raoji Bhikka Patel Esq. Dhandi P.O. (Distt. Surat).
20. Pranjivan Dhadooram Patel Esq., at Utaidash, P.O. Kosamba (Taluka Ankleshwar), Broach.

CORRECT SOLUTION

The Correct Solution is as under:—

(1) Leopard, (2) Hyena, (3) Cow, (4) Horse, (5) Elephant, (6) Donkey, (7) Lion, (8) Rat, (9) Camel, (10) Wolf, (11) Jackal, (12) Dog, (13) Sheep, (14) Squirrel, (15) Tiger, (16) Monkey, (17) Cat, (18) Fox, (19) Deer, (20) Rabbit.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Chaitra Vad 8, 1988.
Parsi—Avan 24, 1301.
Muslim—Zilhaj 21, 1350.
Sunrise: 6h. 12m.
Sunset: 7h. 0m.
Hightide: 6-03, 19-10.
Lowtide: 0-50, 12-10.
Phases of the Moon: Last Quarter 27th April, 8h. 44m. p.m. New Moon 5th May 11h. 41m. p.m. First Quarter 13th May 7h. 32m. p.m. Full Moon 20th May 10h. 39m. a.m.

Results of first M. B. B. S. Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.

S. S. "Cathay" with English mails of April 14, due at 9 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon, Gramophone records,—9-10 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-20 p.m. Prof. N. Vyas and D. Parwathkar (sarangi) in classical and light music.

MAHOMEDBHOY RAHIMTULLA DISPENSARY:—The number of patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ended 23rd inst. was 255. Of these 181 were males and 74 females.

KHAN BAHADUR FARDUNJI DASTUR SCHOLARSHIP:—The folowing is a further list of contributions to the Khan Bahadur Fardunji Dastur Scholarship Fund:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 2687-8-0; Dr. A. S. Erulkar Rs. 50-0-0, making a total of Rs. 2737/8/0.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY:—The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College, Physiological Laboratory, to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.)

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION:—Rates for British Government telegrams to U.S.A., 1st zone Via E. T. N. N. A. cables or London-Marconi and Via I. R. T. is one rupee three annas instead of fourteen annas. Rate for Pu Via E. T. N. N. A. cables or Madeira or London-Marconi same as for ordy. private telegrams by the same route plus Rs. two per word.

Swadeshi Bazar At Mandvi

A Swadeshi Exhibition will be held at Mandvi, Pallagali, in Visha Osval Mahajan Wadi on 16th May 1932. Those who want to occupy the stalls are requested to see the Secretary at Gaya Building, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay, between 2-0 p.m. and 4-0 p.m.

S. S. "Strathaird"

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. Agents P. & O. S. N. Co. write:—

"Visitors intending to see off passengers travelling by the above steamer are hereby notified that the Port Health Officer will not allow them on board before 11.30 a.m. on Saturday.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER SETTLEMENT.

New York, April 27.

Previous closing rate	6.39
To-day's opening rate	6.37
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing rate	6.47
Difference	plus .08

Broach Expectation:—

A.-M.	Rs. 186
J.-M.	Rs. 193

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER SETTLEMENT.

Liverpool April 27.

Previous closing rate	4.70
To-day's opening rate	4.66
Difference	—.4
To-day's closing rate	4.66
Difference	—.04

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, April 27.

Previous closing	3.64½
To-day's closing	3.66

T.T. ON NEW YORK.

London, April 27.

Previous closing	363-1/2
To-day's opening	365-1/2
To-day's closing	365-5/8

ABANDONING NEW-BORN BABY.

Mother And Cousin To Be Charged

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"Who threw the child away? and why was the child thrown away" is still a mystery in the case of a newly born child that came up this morning before the Coroner of Bombay for an inquest.

It appears that on April 15, a newly born child was thrown in the sweeper's lane near the Old Hanuman Lane. Some passers-by saw the child and informed the police who came and took possession of the still living child. After investigating the police arrested one Rupalibai and Tribhuvandas on suspicion. Rupabai was taken to the Motlibhai Maternity Hospital and the child was kept in the Sir Byramjee Jeejebhoy Hospital where it died yesterday noon.

FATHER'S EVIDENCE

Hargovind Jethalal, the husband of Rupalibai giving evidence stated that on April 15 evening he went to a cinema. As it was late in the night he slept in his shop. He knew that his wife was pregnant. When he returned home from the shop he heard that a child was thrown near in the sweepers lane and that the police are investigating. He asked Tribhuvandas as to what was the matter with the child and as to how it came to be thrown in the sweeper's lane, to which Tribhuvandas said that he knew nothing as he had gone out in the evening. The witness, of course, surmised that the child that was thrown in the sweeper's lane was the one that his wife had given birth to.

WHAT NEIGHBOUR SAW

One Iswarlal Jhanasi a neighbour, giving evidence said that on the evening in question, he went into Rupalibai's room to drink water and saw there Tribhuwandas and two others sitting in the room. He saw Rupabai also sitting at a distance from the others and she told the witness that she was in her monthly course. The witness saw that the clothes that she was wearing were blood-stained and there were clots of blood on the floor. After a while witness was turned out of the room by Tribhuvandas and the door was bolted.

SERVANT'S EVIDENCE

The Ghati servant of Hargovindas Jethalal giving evidence said that on the night in question Rupalibai was sleeping in the room at 7-30. After an hour the witness went down to clean the vessels. While he was cleaning the vessels he saw Tribhuvandas taking down from the third floor of the building, where they lived, a bundle wrapped up in cloth. He did not notice as to what it was. Tribhuvandas went up after a few minutes.

At 2 a. m. next morning the witness was made to get up from his bed by Tribhuvandas and asked to clean the room and wash the blood-stained clothes which witness refused to do. He brought buckets of water and Rupalibai and Tribhuvandas washed the clothes themselves and cleaned the room.

KNEW NOTHING.

Tribhuvandas who is on bail, said that he knew nothing as to who put the child in the sweeper's lane. He said that he had gone out of the house on the day in question. As the jury wanted to examine Rupalibai, they all went to the Maternity Hospital where she was examined.

A surprise was sprung upon the jury when she said in her evidence that it was Iswarlal (who has appeared as a witness) who took away the child. She gave birth to the child at 8 p. m on April 15. Iswarlal, who came to her room, gave her some water on her asking for it. She said that Iswarlal had put something in the water and she became unconscious immediately. She could not say as to why Ishwarlal had removed the child. She said that Tribhuvandas, her cousin, had nothing to do with the removal of the child.

The dead body of the child was shown to the mother which she recognised as her child. At the sight of the child she began weeping.

It was found from the sisters on duty in the Hospital that Tribhuvandas who was on bail visited Rupalibai once.

VERDICT.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to jaundice.

In the opinion of the jury it was Tribhuvandas who ought to be charged for attempt to commit murder of a newly born-child.

Sub-Inspector Kinire of the Princess Street police station conducted the case.

The police are charging both Tribhuvandas and Rupalibai under Section 307 I. P. C. for attempting to committ murder.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

A Press Communique States: No tenders for sterling were received on Wednesday. the 27th April 1932. £500.000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 4th May 1932 on the same conditions as previously announced.

PROGRESS OF ST. BLASE'S SCHOOL ANDHERI

Archbishop Of Bombay On Its "Excellent Work"

(FYrom A Correspondent.)

A large and cosmopolitan gathering of Christians, Parsis, Hindus and Mahomedans were present last Sunday evening at St. Blase's Hall to witness the annual prize distribution of the school under the presidentship of His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay.

His Grace the Archbishop on his arrival was received by Rev. Edward Fernandez, the Principal and Vicar of St. Blase's. After the opening chorus by the school children, Mr. Jos. Alex. Dias delivered a Welcome Address to His Grace the Archbishop. Mr. Dias recounted at length the various activiies of His Grace for the promotion of social, educational and moral progress among his flock.

EXTENSION OF ACTIVITY

Rev. Edward Fernandez, the Principal and Virar, then read the annual report of the school. The report enumerated excellent commendations from the various educational authorities and stated that from 83 pupils the number on the roll had risen to 207 The fifth standard would be introduced from the next year and proposals for expansion of the school to the High School Standard were being considered. All this progress has been made during the Vicarship of Rev. Edward Fernandez.

The school children then enacted a variety entertainment and the comic sketch "Ten Little Chinamen" evoked roars of laughter from the audience. His Grace was particularly pleased with the performance of the kindergarten class in the play "The Angels."

His Grace distributed the prizes to the children and referred in his speech to the enumeration of the services by Mr. Dias and said that what he had achieved was made possible by the co-operation he had received from the clergy and laity. He congratulated Father Fernandez, the teachers and pupils for the excellent work done and assured the parish that he would help in whatever way he could the establishment of the High School.

Dr. A. P. Fernandez in proposing the vote of thanks revived his connections with Andheri during the past forty years. He then called for three cheers for His Grace the Archbishop. With the rendering of the Papal and National Anthem the pleasant function came to a close.

Currency Dept. Accounts

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department, as on the 22nd April 1932 is given below:—

(In thousands of Rs.)

Notes in circulation	1,70,58,50
Coin and bullion—	
Silver coin in India	1,00,71,83
Gold bullion in India	5,41,96
Silver bullion in India	9,56,38
Securities (purchase price) in India	52,38,33.
Internal Bills of Exchange	2,50,00

STOP PRESS

DE VALERA SUFFERS DEFEAT.

LONDON April 27.

De Valera Government suffered technical defeat by 74 votes to 66 in the Dail on Government motion that the entire day should be devoted to the consideration of bill for the removal of Oath of Allegiance from the Constitution.

Mr. Morrissey (Independent Labour) moved that unemployment motion was more important and should be taken at 5 o'clock tonight. Mr. De Valera argued that the Oath Bill was vitally important to the country

On division Government was defeated.

Mr. de Valera then moved the second reading of the Oath Bill. He agreed to take unemployment motion at nine to-night. The passage of Oath Bill through the Dail in all its stages is confidently expected by Mr. de Valera's supporters. They are now speculating on the attitude of Free State Senate towards the measure. Should the Senate reject it Government would probably go to country on the Ooath issue.—Reuter's Special.

"KING OF JAZZ"

Mid-Week Change At The Excelsior

To-day (Thursday), the "King of Jazz," Universal's great musical revue picture, will be shown at the Excelsior by special request. This will be followed on Friday by "An American Tragedy."

MRS. JYOTSNA BHOLE IN VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

Mrs. Jyotsna Bhole (Miss Durga Kelekar) popular Radio and Screen Star will give some songs at Blavatsky Lodge on Saturday (30th April) in Variety Entertainment organised by the members of the National Atheletic League.

"Bandit Chief"

The members of the Saraswathi Sangeetha Sabha, Bombay will enact "Bandit Chief," in Tamil, written by Rao Sahib P. Sambandam, on Sunday (1st proximo) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

The rates of admission are as under:—

Reserved Rs. 3/6; 1st Class Rs 2/4; 2nd Class Rs. 1/2 and 3rd Class As. 9.

Special accommodation for ladies.

Mr. Bobbie de Lys Broadcasts From Bombay On Wednesday

Something out of the ordinary fare was served by radio fans on Wednesday by the Bombay Broadcasting Company when an interesting programme of music was gone through by Mr. Bobbie de Lys, the well-known impressario with London and Parisian fame. Mr. de Lys recited five numbers which were as varied as they were entertaining. He began with "Castellano" followed by "Don't Cry My Pierrott." The third item "Yemen", an Arabic number of Mr. de Lys' own composition, was perhaps the finest of the evening. Another of his composition—this time a French one—"Saravagha" was well received by the listeners-in. He ended the programme with "Cecil I shall hark to call the Guard."

Mr. de Lys who is for a short time in Bombay is appearing again in a charity performance at Cinema Majestic, on Sunday.

Mass Meeting Of Bombay Workers

Under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Bombay Provincial Trade Unions Conference, G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union, Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), Bombay Mill Workers' Union, Tramwaymen's Union, Bombay Municipal Workers' Union, Bombay Textile Labour Union and Hawkers' Union, a general meeting of the workers of Bombay will be held at Lalbaug Maidan to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. to consider the situation arising out of the Victoria Mill Workers' strike and the threatened strike of the Tramway and Railway workers. Mr. R. A. Khedgiker, President of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, will preside.

C-IN-C BACK IN SIMLA.

SIMLA, April 27.

The Commander-in-Chief Sir Philip Chetwode, returned to Simla to-day from tour.—A. P.

PATHE CINEMA
DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10.

SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
Ronald Colman
in "THE DEVIL TO PAY"
with LORETTA YOUNG
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE
The ultra-smart romance of a vagabond aristocrat!
He never took things seriously: spent money like a Croesus on holiday, took his loves lightly till he lost his heart to the one girl he determined he'd never marry.
More unusual than a trip to Mars; more intriguing than a continental flirtation; more audacious than a coquette's smile. Here is high comedy told in the grand manner.

BOOKING AT ROSES OR THE THEATRE—PHONE 41561.

THE RIALTO
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
IT'S A RIOT!
—WHE THOSE FUNNY BOYS MAKE THEIR BIG BREAK!

THEIR FIRST FULL-LENGTH COMEDY
Also
CHARLIE CHASE COMEDY

Bombay's Leading Talkie House THE CAPITOL TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
GRAND TRIPLE ATTRACTION
DANCING; SPORT SPECIAL COMEDY DRAMA!
MISS MORE MOLYNEUX
IN CLASSICAL AND NOVELTY DANCING ON OUR STAGE
AGA KHAN HOCKEY FINAL
Complete All-Talking Film Record
LITTLE ACCIDENT 9 REEL COMEDY
WITH DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS Jr.
ANITA PAGE, SLIM SUMMERVILLE, ZASU PITTS
Plans open at the Theatre. Book your seats now.

BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE THE CAPITOL NEXT SATURDAY BOOK NOW

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1932.

REALISING THE OBVIOUS

There are growing indications of a realisation among those who were the first to applaud the inauguration of the policy of repression, and even to instigate it that it has failed to achieve what was expected of it and has produced, on the contrary, a situation from which the Government will have some difficulty in extricating itself. "The Pioneer" was constrained the other day to remind the Government that the Ordinances have now but a short life to run and to ask them what they propose to do to escape from the dilemma in which they will then find themselves. Now we have the "Statesman," which took the lead in egging on the Viceroy to the fatal steps taken at the end of last year wondering mournfully how a way is to be found out of the impasse that has been created.

NO WAY OUT!

Moralising over the arrests of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Chowringhee organ writes:

> "The persistence on one side had to be met with persistence on the other. But their arrests increase the general anxiety because they have strengthened the feeling that no one can point to a path out of the morass into which India has drifted. Presumably authority can go on month after month, year after year if necessary, dealing with these acts of defiance, but an India made up of these things is unpleasant to contemplate."

This belated realisation of a situation the inevitability of which was obvious from the beginning to anyone with a grain of political sense, does not, however, carry us very far.

WILFULLY BLIND.

What else was to be expected from the Government policy? The "Statesman" thinks that it is nobody's fault if matters are delayed and the Committees are leisurely seeking their way in the intense darkness, created by the Government, to reach the goal of constitutional advance. If the Committees have taken an unconscionably long time in travelling about in search of the right solution, it is not their fault. Nor will it be their fault if ultimately they arrive at a conclusion as much divorced from realities as the present attitude of the Government in regard to the constitutional reforms. The pity is that there are people in this country who refuse to think of a constitution which will satisfy the Indian demands and ultimately bring about peace and co-operation between Britain and India. It is this refusal to look to the problem squarely in the face that has been mainly responsible for the chaotic conditions now existing. Those responsible refuse to see the light and by fumbling in the dark think they have solved the problem. It is quite possible, we admit, for the Government to go on with their present policy of arrests and imprisonments indefinitely, but they will be no nearer the solution of the problem they have to solve.

WHERE IS STATESMANSHIP?

The Calcutta paper thinks that there is nothing more to be said about the arrests of the two leaders, because it was all "expected." But the mere fact of expectation does not detract from the importance of the question, since the obvious aim is not to silence the vocal part of the Indian public but to come to an understanding whose results will be permanent and beneficial. "The Statesman" regrets that "the longer the various investigating bodies take about their task of finding a way of constitutional advance the greater the difficulties grow." But the fault is the Government's, for it is they more than anybody else, who have been for their own ends, delaying matters, and now find themselves forced to devise stop-gap measures to establish their 'bona-fides' in the face of a public opinion that has been exasperated by the methods of repression and rendered suspicious by the delay in getting on with the work of constitutional reform. The situation that has been produced is one that calls for statesmanship, generosity and understanding of popular sentiments. But these qualities are not to be found either in Whitehall or Simla.

PLAIN TO EVERYONE.

Even a moderate organ like the "Tribune" thinks that the success of the Government in "preventing the Congress from holding its session will prove nothing beyond what has been proved by so many other measures of repression, and will leave the real issue exactly where it is, with only this difference that with every fresh turn in the wheel of repression, public opinion will be further estranged, and the restoration of peace and harmony will become more difficult." The prospect is now plain to everyone outside the Secretariats that the ultimate task of restoration of peace in the country will become almost impossible if the present policy is continued any longer.

Disgrace To The Nation

Bengal papers report a grave and persistent state of lawlessness in several districts of the province. And that state is particularly disquieting because many of the crimes reported are crimes against the honour of women and, unless prompt precautions are taken, may be hopelessly complicated by the fact that the culprits and their victims in a vast majority of such cases belong to different communities. "Hundreds of helpless Hindu girls," says "Advance" "have fallen victims to the lust of goondas. If the records of criminal administration of Bengal, particularly of the districts of Mymensingh, Jessore, Rangpur, etc., were published, they would tell a dismal tale. It is a notorious fact that almost 90 per cent of the sessions cases in Mymensingh are connected with abduction of women and rape." The "Mussalman," too, referring to "the enormity of the crimes committed by Mussalmans against the honour of women," says: "We are ashamed of such criminals bearing Muslim names, we condemn their conduct as strongly as possible. We also detest the conduct of those Mussalmans who give shelter to such criminals or stand in the way of their being punished or harbour the victims of abduction by gangs."

The existence of the evil and its seriousness have been acknowledged by all. It behoves the people and the Government alike to deal with it effectively. The Government should regard the state of things mentioned above as a much greater menace to law and order than Congress meetings, displays of the National Flag, and similar demonstrations. But the people themselves can and should do a great deal more to prevent the occurrence of the crimes in question realising that such crimes are a disgrace to the country and that if not checked promptly they will spread to other areas. Without either condoning the crimes or making capital of them on communal grounds, Hindu and Muslim leaders and volunteers in all the affected areas should devise measures to protect the honour of women with such help as they may get from the necessarily limited police force in the rural areas.

DUTY OF CHRISTIANS

Mr. S. K. George, who recently resigned his post as Lecturer, Bishop's College, Calcutta, to work for the country under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, has made an impressive appeal to Christians in India. Mr. George, like many other devout Christians, regards Gandhiji as "a worker for the Kingdom of God, perhaps the greatest force working for it here or anywhere else." He accordingly thinks that "it is the greatest duty of any Christian or of any God-fearing man at this time to stand with him for truth and justice." Not all Christians may believe with him that "Mahatma Gandhi has been raised up by God in these days, as Moses of old, to lead his people out of the desolation of foreign domination"; but Indian Christians will have to agree with him that "they must acquit themselves worthily in helping Mahatma Gandhi" to obtain freedom for themselves and their country. Non-violence, he reminds them, is after all their own method, the method of their Master. And he concludes with the hope that the least the Indian Christians will do will be to help Khaddar and prohibition in all possible ways. Indian Christians should also follow the wider message of Swadeshi in all its bearings.

HISTORY OR GUP?

India has lately acquired a new "friend" in Mr. Edward Thompson who seeks to bring about a better understanding between England and this country by throwing light on obscure corners of history. He is also acting as the special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" and is doing his bit for the Homeland by misrepresenting current events, greatly to the prejudice of Indians. But to the 'Spectator' he has written a letter elucidating the history of the Jallianwalla Bagh tragedy.

He has gathered a new version first-hand from the Commissioner of Lahore, Mr. Miles Irving, who was the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar in 1919. The latter told Mr. Thompson at a dinner that, when General Dyer returned from Jallianwalla Bagh, he was "dazed and broken up" and said "I never knew that there was no way out." Dyer explained to Mr. Irving that, when the crowd did not scatter when he ordered it to do so, he thought it was "massing to attack him, so kept firing." This ignorance of Dyer does not exculpate him in the least. If anything it aggravates his offence and the offence of those who made a national hero of him by presenting him with a sword of honour and a fat purse for his work at Jallianwalla Bagh. Six months later, after the firing, Dyer himself told Mr. Puckle, the Financial Secretary of Punjab, that he had not had "a night's sleep since that happened. I keep on seeing it all over again."

Mr. Thompson says that the statement General Dyer made before the Hunter Committee that he deliberately went to the Jallianwalla Bagh "determined on deliberate massacre is not true". For "he went to do the job of an officer called in to suppress disorder with which the civil authorities could not cope." Neither Mr. Irving nor General Dyer in the course of their lengthy cross-examination before the Hunter Committee ever made the slightest allusion to the fact that the latter was unaware that the Bagh had only one opening and that that was closed by the general himself. Neither then nor at any other time was this defence or excuse for Dyer's terrible action advanced. If Mr. Thompson now thinks that he is doing any service to Dyer by this posthumous defence of his deeds, he is sadly mistaken. It is far better that the whole tragedy should be forgotten and even forgiven. The tested facts of history cannot be changed by after-dinner reminiscences. The kindest thing to do for Dyer's fame is [illegible] to oblivion.

WHAT COSGRAVE HID FROM HIS PEOPLE

Story Of A Secret Understanding Concealed For Nine Years

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DUBLIN, April 15.

The week's political sensation was the publication in full of the letters which have passed between the Free State Government and the Government of Great Britain. The firm tone taken throughout by Mr. de Valera in his correspondence seems, from what I gather from the large number of people I have spoken to on the subject, to have decided the matter from the beginning. That there was no weakening, that in fact Mr. de Valera's second letter was more insistent than the first on the necessity of abolishing the Oath and retaining the Land Annuities, appears to explain the lameness of Mr. Thomas' final reply.

SECRET AGREEMENT.

But there has been a sensation within a sensation. In the final passages of Mr. Thomas' letter, dated last Saturday, there is mentioned a final agreement, dated February 12, 1923. The British Dominions Secretary declares that this was signed on behalf of the British Government and on behalf of the Government of the Irish Free State. Enquiries made in official circles here, elicited the information that the existence of this agreement came as a complete surprise to the present Government of the Irish Free State.

SEARCH IN DUBLIN.

Mr. de Valera was, therefore, it is reported, searching the archieves of the Secretariat for a copy of it. It is also understood that enquiries were immediately instituted to find out whether there was any public reference to the agreement at any time. Nevertheless, some such reference does appear to have been made on the British side, though on the Irish side, no public pronouncement has been ever made. Indeed, the greatest care seems to have been taken to conceal its existence; it had not been mentioned from 1923 until 1932.

FOUR SEPARATE ISSUES.

The correspondence exchanged between the two Governments, to state briefly, raises four points. The Free State Government emphasises that the abolition of the Oath was the principal and the dominating issue before the electors. "The British Government must realise that real peace in Ireland is impossible so long as the full and free representation of the people in their Parliament is rendered impossible by a test of this character."

BRITISH INSISTENCE ON OATH.

But the British Government declares in its reply that "in the opinion of His Majesty's Government it is manifest that the Oath is an integral part of the Treaty made ten years ago between the two countries. They wish to make their stand-point on this question clear beyond a possibility of doubt. In the view of His Majesty's Government, the Irish Free State Government are bound by the most formal and explicit undertaking to continue to pay the land annuities to the National Debt Commissioners."

FREE STATE'S DETERMINED STAND.

The third point which the correspondence raises declares the poment. The Free State Government. Mr. de Valera says: "the elimination of the Oath is a measure required for the peace, order and good government of the State. The competence of the Legislature of the Irish Free State to pass such a measure is not open to question and has been expressly recognised by the British Government. The Fre State Government intend, therefore, to introduce immediately on the reassembly of Parliament a Bill for the removal of Article 17 of the Constitution. The suggestion in your (British Government's) Despatch that the Government of the Irish Free State contemplates acting dishonourably cannot in justice be let pass."

DE VALERA DEMANDS EXPLANATION.

"The pages of the history of the relations between Great Britain and Ireland are indeed stained by many breaches of faith, but I must remind you that the guilty party has not been Ireland. There has been extracted from us a financial tribute which relatively to population, puts a greater burden on the people of the Irish Free State than the burden of the war reparation payments on the people of Germany. My Government will be obliged if you will state what is the 'formal and explicit undertaking' to continue to pay the Land Annuities to the National Debt Commissioners, to which you make reference in your Despatch".

MR. THOMAS RESTATES BRITISH POSITION.

Mr. Thomas contributes the fourth point in the correspondence by once again stating that "His Majesty's Government adhere absolutely to the view stated in my despatch of March 23 that the Oath is an integral part of the Treaty Settlement. His Majesty's Government have publicly indicated on many occasions in the most formal and emphatic manner that they stand absolutely by the Treaty Settlement, and to this position they most firmly adhere. The formal and explicit undertakings referred to in the British despatch are as follows:—On February 12, 1923, a Financial Agreement was signed on behalf of the British Government and on behalf of the Government of the Irish Free State, which 'inter alia', laid down the policy to be pursued in regard to completed and pending agreements for the purchase of land in the Irish Free State. As stated in my despatch, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom regard undertaking of this character, as binding in law and honour on the Irish Free State, whatever administration may be in power."

LIGHT ON SECRET DOCUMENT.

It is most significant that Mr. Thomas' "formal and explicit undertaking" has been a 'secret document until now. The mention of this secret document is the first that the Irish people have heard after so many years. It evidently was of a similar nature to the Ultimate Financial Settlement, only that in this case the secret undertaking did not come to light for nine years. That it should be quoted now by the British Secretary as the document on which the British Government's claim to the Annuities is based shows the rational danger of entrance into secret negotiations of this kind.

The question arises, why was this document so carefully kept secret from the Irish people, why neither in the Land Annuities debate in 1929, in which three of the members of the Cosgrave Ministry took part, nor in the White Paper issued only last year in which the whole case for the payment of the Land Annuities was set forth with meticulous detail was this document was not mentioned at all.

Notes of the Day

An Absurd Suggestion.

The "Morning Post" seems to be very uneasy at the success of the Swadeshi movement. "Hitherto," says the paper, "the Congress which has been working for the Bombay millowners, made rings round the British statesmen. It is high time the position was reversed." But the "Post" makes no specific suggestion besides the ridiculous one that since Burma is to have a separate constitution, "a policy of reciprocity should be devised between Burma rice and Lancashire piecegoods." It is rather premature to assume that Burma is to be separated from India quite so soon in view of the campaign started against separation by the General Council of the Burmese Associations. Secondly, it is a gratuitous assumption that Burma will give better trade terms to Lancashire than to India, the largest market for Burma rice. However, the suggestion of the "Morning Post" will give the Burmese some idea as to why some Britishers are so keen on separating Burma from India.

A Grave Misrepresentation.

We are surprised that the Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank of India, Sir Osborne Smith, should have been guilty of misrepresenting things in India. In the course of an interview he said: "I know of no agricultural country that has withstood the prolonged economic depression so well as India." This is a statement which is far removed from facts, and Sir Osborne should know it. There have been no-tax campaigns all over the country and properties are attached and sold by the Government for realising their rent arrears. This is not peculiar to one province or district only, but happens all over the country. The Government keep no statistics and yet these are the financial experts who guide the policy of the country, without knowing what is happening to the people. He does not know that there is chronic unemployment among agricultural workers in India, and that conditions have become worse now. The misery of Indian agricultural workers does not require to be restated. Only one who is deaf and dumb and even blind to Indian conditions could be guilty of such an obviously wrong statement.

What "Empire" Means.

Apropos the proposal to send South African Indians to Brazil the "Manchester Guardian" writes: "Where are the Indians to go? Except in Natal, the Indian community is not a very large element in the population in South Africa" and there is no sign of any increase in their numbers which should alarm the whites." Most of the Indians in South Africa to-day are citizens of that country, for they were born and bred there though they possess no rights worth the name and are treated as helots. What is more, most of the countries have shut their doors against Indians. "Very many countries bar the entry of Indians altogether, or discriminate specially against them. If South Africa, says the "Guardian," is still determined on ridding herself of her Indian inhabitants, she may have to go over the map and the immigration laws with a toothcomb." South Africa is actually going to do this with the help of the Indian Government, in order to drive Indians out of a country where they were born and where they have as much right to live as the whites. But this is Empire building with a vengeance.

Enthusiasm For Swadeshi.

According to a report issued by the Bombay Millowners' Association, there was an appreciable drop in the imports of cotton piecegoods into India in February as compared with the figures for January. The imports are stated to have been only 64 million yards or nine million yards less than during the previous month. Mr. J. C. Roberts, presiding over the annual meeting of the Delhi Piecegoods Association is reported to have observed that, as a result of the campaign against foreign cloth, "there is a great deal of disinclination on the part of buyers to operate owing to the uncertainty of the future." It has been a problem for many dealers in foreign cloth to clear old stocks for any reasonable price, let alone making fresh purchases.

MADRASI DIES OF MULTIPLE INJURIES

Accuses Police Of Assault In Dying Declaration

MADRAS, April 27.

Kuppuswami, a "gramani" aged 25 and who was admitted into General Hospital on April 20 with multiple injuries died overnight.

Kuppuswami in his dying declaration stated that two police constables had beaten him with sticks and the injuries on his body were caused by them.

The Police Commissioner has forthwith ordered an enquiry into the case and that is being conducted by the fourth Presidency Magistrate.—A.P.

RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK PROGRAMME

Standing Finance Committee's Scheme

MADRAS, April 27.

The Standing Finance Committee for Railways met this afternoon in the M. S. M. Railway Office, Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner for Railways presiding.

Mr. T. Q. Creighton, Deputy Director, Railway Board, was present. It is understood that the Committee approved the rolling stock programme for 1933-34 with the exception of a few items relating to officers carriages on which the Committee wanted further information. They also approved of making permanent certain posts in connection with the electrification scheme of Great Indian Peninsula and South Indian Railways.

The Committee postponed consideration of a proposal for the creation of a post of Deputy Traffic Manager on the Assam Bengal Railway.—A. P.

Blacksmith With Revolver And Cartridges

AHMEDABAD, April 27

Railway police arrested to-night on the railway station a blacksmith coming from Ajmer by Delhi Mail. He had with him five chambered revolver with several cartridges.—A.P.

Tipsy-Cake

The Loan gives an effective yield of 5½ per cent. which, as the "Morning Post" says, "should meet the needs of trustees and other investors, who have lately experienced growing difficulty in finding stocks that would pay five per cent. or more." So once more India steps into the breach.

* * *

"The Englishman has stamina and can take the initiative in emergencies." These words of Emerson's were repeated proudly by Lord Zetland at a meeting of the East India Association. But the trouble is that he doesn't know how to get out of the muddle in the middle.

* * *

"No Experiment With Provincial Autonomy" says the "F. P. J." in a big headline to its involved contradiction of the forecast of the Reforms programme in yesterday's "Chronicle."

And underneath we read,

"..... it is not beyond the pale of practical politics that the Cabinet may decide to experiment with the scheme of immediate Provincial autonomy..."

* * *

"For acting in a manner prejudicial to the maintenance of Law and Order by holding an illegal meeting near Lundkhawar, a fine of Rs. 350 has been imposed on Shabarkhel Kandi village (Peshawar)." This is what they mean by putting the N. W. F. P. on an equal status with the rest of British India.

* * *

"Sir K. V. Reddy urged that a proclamation should be made either by the Crown or the Prime Minister that the Government were prepared to advance the cause of India to the fullest extent to which the R. T. C. had reached." There won't be the least difficulty about it, if that's all he wants.

* * *

And when Ramsay hears that this Reddy-made constitution is to include "sufficient guarantees and securities for investments made in this country for the Services that came to India to serve her and for the large vested interests, which Britain and the British people have in India" we feel sure he will hurry out the proclamation right away.

* * *

Mr. Mohanlal Desai is to move a resolution in the Corporation that no more alcohol is to be served at dinners in the Corporation Hall, including toddy. Funny he didn't think of this before the Mayoral election!

* * *

Two amendments to this resolution are likely to be moved—one by Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar that only Champagne should be allowed and one by Dr. Javle limiting alcoholic indulgence to the humble toddy and "smokes" to the indigenous 'bidhi'.

* * *

"The Statesman" laments that 'no one can point to a path out of the morass into which India has drifted." Not even those who engineered the drift?

* * *

"A newspaper has published a list of the hobbies of the great. The First Lord of the Admiralty, it is stated is fond of conjuring. Mr. Arthur Eddington has a partiality for cycling. Mr. Nelson Keys makes jam ....."—"Times of India."

Interesting to some people no doubt, but we should have liked to hear something about that list of the hobbies of the great.

* * *

In the first case under the Sarda Act at Ahmedabad the bridegroom, who married a girl of 12, was fined Rs. 250 and her father Rs. 100. Congressmen are still getting sentences of eighteen months and two years' R. I. for defying orders to report themselves to the police every day. Thus civilisation advances.

Mayor Claims Share In Road Fund

WANTS CORPORATION TO BE PLACED ON PAR WITH PROVINCES FOR ELIGIBILITY

Bombay's Heavy Quota To Petrol Tax

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"I am to request that the Government of Bombay will be pleased to recommend to the Government of India that the Corporation should be placed on a par with the provinces in the matter of eligibility to a direct share in the Road Fund proportionate to the consumption of petrol within its area.

Failing this, I am to urge that the road system maintained by the Corporation will at least be treated on the same footing as the Divisional Systems which are held eligible for grants out of the provincial share of the Road Fund.

The Corporation feel that these demands are so just and reasonable that Government will be pleased to reconsider their decision and accede to the request of the Corporation."

Thus ends a draft communication proposed to be sent by the City's Mayor to the local Government.

The following are other points from the representation: —

Owing to the peculiar geographical position of the City of Bombay, very little benefit will accrue to it from the development of roads in the provincial area; and if additional taxation is decided upon, the Bombay Municipality should be given an equitable share of the revenue, having regard to the very large number of motor vehicles in the city which rarely go outside the municipal limits, and to the very heavy expenditure incurred by the Municipality in recent years upon the improvement and development of its roads.

The claim to a share in the assignment of the Road Fund is based upon the position of Bombay as the gateway for the trade and merchandise of a large section of the country, requiring therefor an exceptionally large number of motor vehicles and the very heavy expenditure on roads rendered necessary by such traffic.

More than 50 per cent of the motor vehicles in the Presidency (excluding Sind) are using the roads of the city; the bulk of the heavy motor (lorry) traffic in the Presidency is concentrated in the city, being 96 per cent. of the total for the whole presidency excluding Sind; and this traffic has an adverse effect on the life of the roads.

Bombay City will contribute more than half the additional petrol duty with no compensating benefit to its roads.

In response to the public demand the municipality has since 1921 embarked upon an extensive programme of road development and improvement and has actually incurred capital expenditure of Rs. 340.15 lakhs on the construction of roads during ten years and is spending annually about Rs. 25.5b lakhs on maintenance. The annual charge on account of construction and maintenance has thus amounted to Rs. 51.50 lakhs.

A NEW BURDEN

The Improvement Trust has spent up to the close of the year 1928 about Rs. 205 lakhs on road construction; and upon the dissolution of the Trust the burden of those charges will eventually fall on the municipality.

As against this vast outlay the municipality derives annually from the wheel-tax and the Government contribution in lieu of tolls an income of Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 lakhs only.

The municipality has a large motor fleet, the average consumption of petrol of which is 1,12,400 gallons per year, the additional duty on this consumption will be Rs. 15,000 per annum; and it is not equitable that this amount should be paid by the municipality for the privilege of running its vehicles on its own roads.

Upon all these grounds the municipality is entitled to receive one-half of the provincial allotment out of the additional duty.

The selection of the province as the unit entitled to share in the proceeds of the new taxation is merely a matter of convenience and the Corporation can see no reason why other areas maintaining road systems of equal or greater importance should not be treated on the same footing as the provinces. In selecting the roads entitled to receive subventions out of the Road Fund, while preference is given to those linking up provinces or states of more than one Commissioner's Division, roads of importance from the point of view of more than one Collector's District are also held eligible. The road system maintained by the Corporation would bear comparison in point of cost, if not actual mileage, with some of the provincial systems; while from the point of view of utility, Corporation's system of roads subserves a much larger number of motor vehicles than that in some of the provinces held entitled to direct subvention. The Corporation therefore feel that on the grounds of justice and equity they are entitled to be placed on a par with those provinces in the matter of eligibility to a proportionate share of the Road Fund: while judged by the standard of the efforts and sacrifices already made by them to improve their road system, their claim would perhaps rank higher than that of those of some other provinces.

INSULAR POSITION.

The Corporation find it difficult to accept the argument that the motor owners of Bombay, 90 per cent of whom never take their cars outside the City, should pay for the construction (and according to a recent resolution of the Council of State even for the maintenance) of roads in far off corners of the presidency, with the development and maintenance of which they are in no way concerned. On the other hand the City of Bombay as the gateway of India and a commercial entrepot has to provide facilities on modern standards for the movement to and fro of trade and merchandise from its vast hinterland which involves a heavy outlay on roads. The Corporation therefore might well claim that the whole of that hinterland should contribute towards road development in Bombay, instead of the latter being made to pay for improvements elsewhere.

The argument that the construction of roads is necessary to the prosperity of the country and that the latter is reflected in the prosperity of the major ports is, the Corporation submit, inapplicable to Bombay on account of its insular position and its limited means of approach by roadways.

In this connection, it may be pertinent to point out that the Road Development Committee assumed that a part of the proceeds of the duty would be spent on main roads leading 'into' large towns and on the improvement of approaches generally. But far from receiving any contribution for the main roads leading into the city, the Corporation has been actually called upon to bear its own share for the widening of the Bandra Causeway, one of the approaches to the city.

EXTRA TAXATION.

In decent years motor transport has come in for a good deal of extra taxation both at the hands of the Central and the Provincial Governments. The Government of Bombay in particular enhanced in 1930 the license and registration fees for revenue purposes, though the Road Development Committee stated that the registrations fees are intended to cover only the cost of administration. The only source of taxation available to the municipality to recoup itself for the heavy outlay on roads is the wheel-tax. But the heavy taxation imposed by the Central and Provincial Governments materially reduces the capacity of the motor traffic to bear extra taxation, and to that extent encroaches upon the legitimate though narrow sphere of taxation available to the Municipality.

For an annual outlay of Rs. 51.5 lakhs on roads, the Corporation receives a revenue of Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 lakhs per annum from wheel-tax; while it has been computed that the contribution of motor vehicles in the city to provincial revenues in the shape of registration and license fees and the surcharge on petrol amounts to close upon Rs. 20 lakhs per annum, in return for which no direct benefit is derived by the vehicles in question. The Corporation view with grave concern these incursions by Government on the field of local taxation, and hope that an early opportunity will be taken to redefine the fields of taxation of the Central, Provincial and Local authorities so as to keep them as far as possible distinct.

PILES

CURED IN 7 DAYS.

No operation, no internal medicine—only by the use of pessaries of "PILESORINE" a sure cure is guaranteed. Thousands have been cured. Send a Post Card for free literature.

AGUERINE DEPOT, KARACHI.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES

are made having reduced cement to liquid put (grout) that is why they are Best and Strongest.

RAVAL & Co.,

Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

SWADESHI?

Yes! In Every Way

Cut from best Indian Chrome with stout soles to last.

"O.K." SHOES Rs. 10-15

Fair Wear or Free Repair.

(Mofussil Orders Must Accompany 25 per cent Advance).

Stocked in 1|2 sizes 5 to 11.

LGIN LEATHER WORKS

Sole Proprs. HUSAIN & IBRAHIM,

109, ESPLANADE Rd., Opp. CLOCK TOWER, Fort, BOMBAY.

BETTER AND CHEAPER ROADS

Bengali Engineer's Scheme For Bombay

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A new system of constructing roads is suggested in the course of a letter to the Mayor of the Bombay Municipal Corporation by Mr. A. K. Dutta, B.E. (Cal.), C.E., A.M.I.E. (Ind.), M.A.E. (Bengal). The system is one of constructing roads with reinforced brickwork concrete and he claims that his method will produce a very strong foundation for roads at the minimum cost and that bonded rich cement or asphalt concrete on the top of the reinforced brickwork will take all the wear and tear satisfactorily.

He suggests that a trial may be given by the municipality to his method.

In a note on the letter the Commissioner states: that according to the figures worked out from the prices of materials and labour at present prevailing in Bombay, there is very little difference between the cost of reinforced cement concrete and brick concrete of the same thickness viz: 5". There is also very little to choose between the comparative strengths of the two forms of road foundation. The mode of foundation will, however, be kept in view and given a trial during the ensuing year."

The Works Committee has expressed approval of the Commissioner's scheme.

NO DRINKS, AND MORE CARS

Demand For City Amenities

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The following notices of motions appear on the agenda of the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for May 2.—

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—That this Corporation is of opinion that in view of the policy adopted by it against liquor and toddy, no such drink should be permitted at dinners to be given in the Corporation Hall or in any municipal buildings.

Mr. K. H. Goregaokar—That, as, in consequence of the electrification of the B. B. and C. I. Railway lines the wicket gates at the level crossing near the Kennedy Bridge are closed at shorter intervals and for longer periods involving considerable detention and delay to the pedestrians in crossing the lines, and as to cross the lines has also now become increasingly dangerous owing to the heavy traffic at these wickets, the Corporation is of opinion that flights of steps, as at present existing at other bridges in the city, should be provided on either side of the Kennedy Bridge to afford facility to the residents of Gamdevi and Girgaum Back Road to cross the said Railway lines without detention and risk, and that the Commissioner be requested to negotiate with the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in the matter and to report to the Corporation the result of this negotiations.

Mr. Shivdas C. Thakkar,—That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the inadequacy of the tramway service on the different routs in the city, due probably to the insufficiency of the number of cars, and he be requested to report as to what action he has taken or he proposes to take to enforce the powers vested in him under Clause 18 (g) of the Deed of contention, so that a sufficient number of cars are maintained by the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company, for public use.

Rugby.—J. N. Young, ex-Royal Air Force Officer began first long-distance helocopter flight on Monday. He left England for South Africa, a distance of 9,000 miles.—B.O.W.

WIDENING OF BANDRA BRIDGE

Agreement Between Corporation And Govt.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

In a letter to the Corporation on the subject of widening the Bandra Bridge, the Municipal Commissioner states:—

My predecessor suggested in 1930 that the Corporation might agree to bear half the total cost of widening the bridge on the understanding that the road would be constructed by the municipality while the rest of the work would be done by Government, each party charging the other 10 per cent as supervision charges for the work done by it. Government, however, did not agree to this suggestion and stated that they considered it desirable that the work of widening the bridge as well as constructing the road should be done by one agency, that is, Ppublic Works Department. They also desired that the future maintenance of the above works should be carried out by the Public Works Department.

With regard to the suggestion to fix 10 per cent as supervision charges instead of their usual 28 per cent Government regretted that in the present financial stringency they were unable to accede to the proposal.

SMALL REBATE.

It was then pointed out to them that the municipality had agreed to charge Government 7-1|2 per cent only as supervision charges for the works carried out on their behalf in Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and they were requested to show similar consideration to the municipality in this case. In reply, Government granted as a special case a rebate of 16-1|2 per cent in the shape of grant-in-aid to the municipality in respect of the construction of the works but laid down that in respect of their maintenance the usual percentage charges as fixed from time to time' would have to be paid. On a further representation however Government have agreed to levy the percentage charges at 11-1|2 per cent only, both in respect of the main work of construction of the bridge, etc., as well as the maintenance thereof. I consider this arrangement to be satisfactory and request the approval of the Corporation thereto."

The letter was approved by the Works Committee recently.

SIND SEPARATIONISTS GET A SHOCK

Urge Postponement Of Karachi Conference

PROBLEM OF BRIDGING THE DEFICIT BAFFLES DELEGATES

KARACHI, April 26.

Mr. Allabux, M.L.C., urged at the Sind Conference to-day that it should stand adjourned till the Federal Finance Committee's report was published and its recommendations as regards readjustment of central and provincial finance were known.

He thought that the conference at present had not in possession enough material to go upon. In the Federal Finance Committee should recommend arrangement by which each province would get subsidy or subvention from the central revenues according to its needs, then the work of the conference would materially be altered. Though it had no direct bearing on the work before the conference it might help to create better atmosphere. Professor Chablani interrupting asked: "You want the report or the Premier's award?" (Laughter).

SYSTEM OF TAXATION.

The chairman pointed out that the conference could not postpone its work till the Finance Committee's report was out but would have to proceed on the basis of the existing state of things. Any recommendation of the conference, he added, would be subject to modifications necessitated by future developments.

Mr. E. L. Price, speaking next, criticised the whole system of taxation in India, which he characterised, as chaotic and unscientific. Karachi, for instance, got the benefit of the taxes on things of which only 13 per cent. was consumed in Karachi and while 87 per cent. was transported to Karachi's vast hinterland. Under the present system, moreover, people could pay tax to the Central Government and avoid provincial taxation. He asked if Professor Chablani wanted that Sind should go on battening on the drink traffic of Bombay.

Mr. Khuro disputed the contention that Irving Committee's figures should be taken as final and said that deficit shown by that committee could be substantially reduced by retrenchment such as the Government of India, the Government of Bombay were effecting at present.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, interrupting, pointed out that the present retrenchment was an emergency measure and was not permanent reduction, such as the pro-separationists proposed for Sind.

PROVINCIAL TAXES.

Mr. Khuro, proceeding, supported Mr. Allabux's plea that the conference should be postponed till the Federal Finance Committee's report was published. He urged that revenues from salt, tobacco, alcohol and income-tax, wholly or substantially, should be made available to Sind.

Mr. Price asked: What is Central Government to live on? (Laughter).

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai quoted extensively from the reports of the Round Table Conference and said that the position of the pro-separatitionists had changed from time to time. They first declared that Sind could stand on its own legs. Sir Nawab Bhutto had stated that Sind did not want outside financial help. But now that position had been given up and the Government of India was being asked to help.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Haji Abdulla Haroon appealed to Hindus and Mussalmans to sit together and find out ways of balancing the budget of Sind and not consider the matter from a communal stand-point.

Professor Chablani urged that the course of the conference should not be deflected and it should not be converted into a committee of inquiry. Its concern was simply to discover means to meet the deficit.

Mr. Abdul Rahman complained that since the question of separation had been mooted figures had been juggled and the deficit had been made to appear larger and larger.

The chairman pointed out that the complaint could have been made before the expert enquiry but not after.

Mr. Rahman proceeding asserted that those who were attending the conference must be taken to have accepted the principle of separation.

INOPFORTUNE TIME.

Mr. Murlidhar, Punjab, doubted whether this was the time to ask for separation. It had been agreed at the Round Table Conference that the conditions of separation were that not only the deficit should be me but means should be provided for future expansion in all directions. They should want separation on the principle they were going to be better off. If it was accepted that the Government of India should help since then why not ask them to meet the whole deficit and disperse the conference at once?

Referring to the suggestion that the conference should adjourn till the publication of the Federal Finance Committee's report, the speaker said that there could be no finality about this report for it had to be accepted by a further conference and there was every chance that it might not so be accepted. Where they to wait till ultimate decisions were taken on it?

Mr. Murlidhar declared that he would be the first person to join any attempt to separate Sind when conditions had improved. Meanwhile he would consider on its merit every proposal made by the pro-separationists to meet the deficit.

Mr. Price asked:—"Are you not going to make any proposal yourself?"

Mr. Murlidhar:—I have thought and thought but cannot think of any proposal. (Laughter).—A.P.

CITY NOTES

BOMBAY WARNINGS WHICH PROVED TRUE

WILL SCHUSTER LISTEN EVEN NOW?

BOMBAY, April 27.

The rupee is worth 12as. 0.9ps. gold or 13.45 pence to-day.

Sir George Schuster is believed to have agreed with the Bombay view regarding the question of the impossibility of maintaining the absurd 18 pence ratio and to have even expressed his emphatic disagreement with Whitehall in forcing him to stick to this ratio when the providential chance came to him of getting away from it in September last. But, being after all a servant of Whitehall, he succumbed to the dominance of the Secretary of State.

BOMBAY KNOWS WHAT IS GOOD FOR INDIA

During the past twenty years, the Government of India and its financial Pundits who have advised them, have played with the Indian monetary problem and wasted several millions of the gold resources of the country in pushing through their fantastic schemes. During war time owing to the difficulties attending the coinage of silver rupees, a disastrous volume of note issue was attempted, extending down to one rupee notes, on which a discount of a few annas developed almost at once. But it was "legal tender" and the public had to lose two annas for every rupee that it got from the Government. And yet there were many in Bombay who protested against this and suggested that a rupee with less silver content was the true remedy.

SIR DADIBA DALAL'S PROTEST

Then came the Babington Smith Commission which suggested that the rupee should be fixed at 24 pence gold because temporarily it seemed strong enough at that level. The minority voice in that Committee was that of Sir (then Mr.) Dadiba Dalal who told the Government with prophetic instinct that "the trade balance of the country would shortly turn adverse and the exchange ratio would break down." But the Government rejected this advice and took that of the Pundits who had comparatively no knowledge of India.

DISASTROUS DECISION

In maintaining the high ratio, the Government had to sell what were called Reverse Councils but this could not stop the downward movement. At that time, Britain was off the gold standard and 24 pence gold was about 30 pence sterling and the Government hedged its position by trying to keep the ratio at 24 pence sterling instead of gold! Still they would not let their prestige suffer and no less than £55 millions of gold assets were frittered away in the endeavour to maintain it. The effort was vain and the exchange rate was allowed to take its course and slid down rapidly to 15 pence sterling or 10-1|2 pence gold. Too late the Government saw the wisdom of Sir Dadiba Dalal's advice.

MUDDLE OF 1922-1926.

Between 1922 and 1926 the Government had no coherent financial policy but then came Sir Basil Blackett with his scheme of balancing the budget by means of exchange manipulations. In the teeth of repeated protests from Bombay there were heavy contractions of currency and the exchange rate was pegged up to more than 18 pence sterling which became 18 pence gold when England returned to gold. Then we had the Hilton Young Commission with its minority report signed by one Bombay man again.

ANOTHER BOMBAY PROTEST.

This time the protest was lodged by Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas but the Government ignored his arguments. Its apologists tried to suggest that the "sixteen pencers" were all men with self-interest. The ratio controversy shook the whole country but with great adroitness, Sir Basil Blackett got the 18 pence ratio passed by a majority of one though that majority was packed with official and nominated members. The financial Pundits had again won the day but Nemesis was not slow in coming.

MORE GOLD RESOURCES WASTED AWAY

More gold resources were wasted away in this second experiment and again Bombay's warning proved correct. After using up all the gold resources in the Paper Currency Reserve, the Government had to deflate currency very heavily and no less than Rs. 150 crores were thus contracted between 1922 March and 1931 September. The gold resources had to be drawn on for £23 millions in the last year alone and the failure of the remittance programme made it necessary to borrow heavily in London at ruinous rates. Altogether £45 millions have been used up in trying to bloster up the 18 pence ratio.

WHERE DO WE STAND NOW?

The crisis of September last gave the Government a chance of getting away from the absurd ratio without loss of prestige, but the interests of British High Finance probably stood in the way and the second Currency Ordinance linked the rupee to the uncertain fortunes of the sterling pound. And now, after seven months of the linked rupee we find that our trade balance has not improved and there has been no essential improvement in the tone of the exchange rate. Other countries which have run off gold have all benefited but in India we still have got the illusion that the 18 pence ratio is working.

SCHUSTER MUST LISTEN TO BOMBAY.

If the Finance Member has got the well-being of India at heart, as he claims to have, he should listen to Bombay and get over the prestige complex of the Government and delink the rupee from sterling. It will then be found that the rupee will stabilise itself at a reasonable gold value and the export of a few crores worth of the yellow metal would make it a sound one. At present we are simply exporting gold without any idea as to when it will stop or how much of it will be enough to stop the rot in the exchange rate.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

Sales of Treasury Bills this week have been far heavier than for some time. In the open tender the amount was as much as Rs. 266-1|2 lakhs of which Rs. 198-3|4 lakhs were allotted at an average rate of Rs. 5-1-11 which is less than the Rs. 5-3-0 of last week. That itself was a great gain to the Government morally. But the intermediate sales were even more encouraging, as they got Rs. 453-3|4 lakhs. The total realisations thus came to Rs. 652-1|2 lakhs. Maturities for the week were Rs. 380 lakhs leaving a surplus of Rs. 272 lakhs. This should enable the Government to return some more of their borrowings of securities from the Imperial Bank.

CHANCE OF LOWER BANK RATE.

Another week of Treasury Bills sales is announced and it appears that if equally good amounts are tendered, the bank rate could be lowered. But this will take some time. According to the last return of the Imperial Bank, there were still Rs. 350 lakhs of currency against trade bills and probably about Rs. 4 crores against securities. This amount cannot be repaid for some weeks and the prospect of the lower bank rate may then be placed at the middle of May at the best. It may be kept low for three or four weeks then and jump up again as soon as the rupee loan has been floated.

"GLANDOVITAL"

New Times — New Methods

Medication through Glands

"GLANDOVITAL"

is an extract from **fresh animal glands** selected from the **most vigorous** species, when the glandular secretion in these animals is at **quintessence.** Its use is recommended in the following cases:

The GLANDOVITAL

- *Nervous Troubles and Sleeplessness*
- *Physical and Mental Depression*
- *General Weakness*
- *Difficult Growth*
- *Rickets*
- *After-effects of fever*
- *Premature old-age*

"GLANDOVITAL"

by its **rapid** and **durable** action on all the functions in general, constitutes the **most energetic restorer**

Ask therefore for:
"GLANDOVITAL" **H** for men
"GLANDOVITAL" **F** for women
After the first flask you will feel much better. Continue the cure up to the third flask.

LABORATOIRES ORMOS
22, Rue des Martyrs. PARIS (9e)
Sold by: KEMP & C° Ltd. Churai Road. Queen's Road Bombay and at all good Chemists.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO. SINGAPORE. CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
xTango Maru	6893	15 Apr.	2 May.
*Hiyeiza Maru	4614	27 Apr.	30 April.
*Tokiwa Maru	5339	1 May	15 May
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	16 May
Haruna ,,	10500	.....	30 May
*Calcutta Maru	5339	18 May	1 June
Iyo ,,	5962	30 May	13 June
Katori ,,	10000	.....	14 June

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	11 May	28 May
Suwa Maru	11000	26 May	13 June

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	from Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Chinyo Maru	22000	15 May.	21 May.
Chichibu Maru	22000	1 June	7 June

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full particulars, please apply to:—

Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road,
Phone No. 20279.
Telegram: "YUSEN."

DR. B. N. DESAI, L.M.S. Hydrocel Specialist
(Vadifalia, Surat)
Without Operation
Cures Radically (with one injection)
HYDROCELE
At One Sitting
IN BOMBAY
from 1st to 6th every Month
In SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market
For inquiry or details with certs. send 3 as Stamps

Sastri Misses Mahatma

SAYS THAT GOVERNMENT MEMBERS ALSO FEEL IT.

Reply To Madras Civic Address.

MADRAS, April 26.

Sir K. V. Reddy, in his reply to the civic address presented by the Madras Municipal Corporation, eulogised Mr. Sastri's services in South Africa and claimed that India's Agents in South Africa, had said or done nothing to besmirch, in the eyes of the future historian, the fair name and glory of India. Their aim had been not merely to protect the interests of Indians in South Africa but also always to keep in the forefront the honour and good name of India.

Sir K. V. Reddy added they had behaved not merely as a representative of the Indian Government but also of the people of India.

Alluding to the recent agreement he asked the critics to remember that every agreement was a matter of compromise which involved "give and take" and naturally there must be some losses as well as some gains. If only they cultivated what might be called the international mind, this agreement would appear to them in a different light; for they would then be having an open mind and making allowance for the other man's point of view.

UNFORTUNATE TIMES.

Continuing, Sir K. Reddy said: "We are passing through very unfortunte times. People on the one hand, (at least a large section of the people) and the Government on the other are differing widely. Events are happening which cannot be said to be happy from the point of view of the Government or of the people. But let me pray most the day will not be far off when these unfortunate conditions will be removed, when those who are in jails and are making terrific sacrifices will be released and that a declaration will be made either by the Prime Minister or the Viceroy proclaiming that all that has been agreed to at the Round Table Conference with all the restrictions and guarantees will become the constitutional law of the country within a few weeks."

ADVANCING ON THE ROAD.

Sir K. V. Reddy urged that a proclamation should be made either by the Crown or by the Prime Minister that, come what may the Government in Britan were prepared to advance the cause of India to the fullest extent to which the Round Table Conference had reached—complete provincial autonomy in th eprovinces federation in the centre with responsibility (with reservation no doubt of defence and foreign relations) with sufficient guarantees and securities for the investments made in this country and for the people that came to India to serve her and for the large vested interests which Britain and the British people had in India. He added: "By all means let them have them, but let them, not even for a minute, delay the announcement to make it certain that what they have been speaking is all that is meant honestly and freely to place India on the road to real self-government."

A COMMON FEELING.

Mr. Sastri, replying to the address, paid a tribute to Sir K. V. Reddy's ability, integrity and devotion, with which he looked after the interests of Indians in South Africa. He said that twice before it had fallen to his lot to return from South Africa after fulfilling his mission and on both occasions it was felt by all his colleagues that the first thing to do on his return to India was to go to Mahatma Gandhi and make a report to him of their doings. If he approved of their work that was enough. This feeling was not merely of himself who might be considered to have a weakness for Mahatma Gandhi but also of all with whom he was associated and if he (Mr. Sastri) might for the first time publish the secret it was also the feeling the members of the Government of India. (Cheers).

Proceeding, he declared: "How sad I must feel now you can imagine when it is not possible for me to make a similar report to the one man in all India who has a right to form a judgment on South African affairs and lead public sentiment in the country!"

DISABILITIES.

Continuing, Mr. Sastri said if it had been possible for him to report to Mahatma Gandhi the latter would have blessed their work and said the Indian Delegation could not have done better.

Giving a picture of the Indians' lot in South Africa, Mr. Sastri said that they had many disabilities still and hostile public opinion to encounter at every turn.

Turning to the work of the Indian Delegation at the Cape Town Conference, Mr. Sastri said judged by the extremely perilous conditions in which the Indians were the results published must be considered as not unsatisfactory.—A P.

Special Assize To Try 31 Convicts

CHARGES OF ATTEMPT TO MURDER AND ARSON

Princetown Prison Revolt Echo

WARDER DENIES ALLEGATIONS OF CRUEL AND VINDICTIVE CONDUCT

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 25.

In the hall of Princetown, Devonshire, where a cinema show was held last night, Judge Finlay, to-day, opened the Special Assize to try 31 long-sentence convicts on charges arising from a sensational pdison revolt last January.

A Special Assize has not been held for the trial of crime within living memory, and a special commission is only issued in the case of great gravity.

COURT PRECINCTS GUARDED.

Precincts of the court teemed with armed police, plain clothes police and detectives, and an armed guard was on duty all through the night, at the hotel of Justice Finlay. The Grand Jury, of whom Sir Archibald Bodkin, the retired Director of Public Prosecution, is the foreman, after three hours' absence, returned true bills.

CHARGES.

Some individuals are separately charged with wounding or attempt to murder and eight men are charged with arson. There are five indictments, one of which contains the whole 31 names. Twentyfour out of 31 prisoners will be called for defence, besides 60 other convicts. The prosecution has 70 witnesses.

WARDER DENIES ALLEGATIONS.

Hearing opened with the case against Thomas Davies on a charge of wounding with razor, with intent to murder, the prison warder Birch. Davies pleaded not guilty, and, in the course of evidence, stated that he lived for 81 days on bread and water as punishment.

Birch, who was colsely cross-examined, denied accusations of cruelt and vindictive conduct towards the prisoners. Exhibits in the court include knives, iron-bars, ladderes, iron piping and crowvalls.—Reuter.

U. P. Provincial Kshatriya Sabha

The Secretary, Reception Committee, writes:—

The 20th anniversary of the above Sabha will be held on 15, 16 and 17th May 1932 at Gorakhpur, H. H. Maharajah of Sohawal has kindly consented to preside over the celebration. Reception Committee is vigorously making arrangements for its success and elaborate arrangement is being made for lodging delegates. All Kshatriyas are most cordially invited to attend the said meeting and help in its success.

Air Mail

KARACHI, April 27.

The Aair Mail left for London at 8-30 this morning.—A. P.

NO ONE CAN AFFORD

TO BE WITHOUT THIS

'NEPTUNE SAVING CLOCK'

WHICH PROVIDES

INSURANCE--- TIME & SAVING

AT MINIMUM COST

No one questions the good sense of carrying life Insurance but there are those that put up the plea "I can't afford it."

To meet the demands of Modern Industry and one's many social obligations, 'The Neptune Assurance Company Ltd. have after toiling a great deal at last succeeded in bringing out the 'Daily Premium Policy' scheme.

To its every policy holder, the handsome coin controlled clock which is specially made in Germany is given free, and the arrangement is such made that it cannot work unless you insert daily one anna in it.

"ONE ANNA DAILY" hardly the cost of one cup of tea—yet more than sufficient to buy insurance worth more than Rs. 1000-0-0 for a young man of 20 years. Ask yourself where does your 'small change' go? In Drama-Cinema-tea-pan-cigarette-lemon-soda-That one anna price is all that is required to pay for your insurance.

What a sure-simple—and convenient way of accumulating necessary premium daily one anna-for persons of all ages.

Dial 24142 for all particulars or write to:---

THE NEPTUNE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.,

17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

Wanted Respectable Agents for Bombay and Unrepresented Districts on liberal terms.

BRANCH OFFICES:
RAILWAY PURA POST, AHMEDABAD - - - BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

'Romancing'

MRS. SHAUKAT ALI COMPLAINS AGAIN

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"Absurd and savours of bad taste".

This is the opinion of Mrs. Shaukat Ali about an "interview" which she was alleged to have given and which appeared in the "Evening News of India" on Monday evening.

In the course of a statement appearing in the "Khilafat" this morning she observes: "I am extremely grieved to read the "interview" appearing in the 'Evening News of India". Much against my will I granted the interview and it was agreed that before sending it to the press a copy should be supplied to me for my approval. The correspondent did not keep his word and published the interview without my knowledge and consent.

"No doubt some of the statements appearing in the course of that interview are correct but they are put in language which grossly misrepresents my views. The interview taken as a whole is absurd and savours of bad taste. I strongly protest against the "copyright" which has been reserved with a view to catering to the taste of a section of the newspaper readers given to "romancing."

"VERY ORDINARY WOMAN."

Asserting the need of removing the wrong impression created by that interview Mrs. Ali says: "There is neither romance nor tragedy in my action. I am a very ordinary woman who has chosen to marry a man whom she sincerely honours and respects, and also loves. I am only 23 and I am not ugly. There is no dearth in this world of men fit for marriage but I consented to marry Mr. Shaukat Ali because of all men I have met so far, he is the one man with whom I would like to pass 24 hours with pleasure. He never bores nor does he preach sermons. He is a gentleman and in marrying him I have done him no favour."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line.

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival	Departure
Havre Maru	23rd April	6th May
Bandai ,,	30th ,,	15th ,,
Borneo ,,	9th May	24th ,,
Celebes ,,	24th ,,	8th June
Shunko ,,	8th June	19th ,,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 22150, 25478. Telegrams: "Shosen"

PHENAKA
SHAVING STICK

A delicately perfumed neutral soap—antiseptic, pure and emollient—producing profuse permanent shaving lather—appreciated by all.

Buy your tube from the nearest stationer.

Distributors for Bombay & C. P.:
RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & CO.
81, Princess Street: : Bombay

Manufacturers:
Jadavpur Soap Works
29, Strand Road: : Calcutta

THE
ROYAL YAKUTI
A WONDERFUL TONIC RESTORATIVE.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry of this country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per Tin containing 40 Pills: Rs. Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stock by Messrs. KEMP & CO., LTD., Bombay and Messrs. MAHASUKHLAL CHIMANLAL & CO., Princess Street.

INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE.

INCREASED IMPORT DUTIES ON ART SILK PIECEGOODS

THEY REPLACE MORE RELIABLE COTTON GOODS

Artificial silk-piecegoods began to be imported into India in appreciable quantities only about ten years ago. The chief sources of supply were at that time England and Italy, and the bulk of the goods imported were mixed goods of cotton and artilcial silk in which the latter material was used to prodcce ornamental effects in stripings. Mills in India, and particularly in Bombay, very soon appreciated the value of art silk as a medium for the production of decorative effects on a wide range of fabrics, but in experienced in using it owing to early days, difficulties were its dissimilarity to cotton yarn. After a time, these initial difficulties were overcome, and a considerable trade was built up by Indian mills in certain goods in which a small proportion of art silk was used. Later on, substantial improvements were effected in the quality of art silk yarns, and as this was accompanied by a gradual fall in price the handlooms began to use it largely for the production of imitation silk 'saris', shirtings and dress materials. These goods generally contained 50 per cent. or more of art silk, and while mills in a few instances commenced to manufacture lines in which either the warp or the weft was entirely composed of art silk, the great bulk of the mill made fabrics consisted of style in which the percentage of art silk used was relatively small.

In the year 1927-28, the position was that importations of art silk yarn had rised to 7-1/2 million pounds, and they have remained at that figure since. Out of these imports, the handloom industry, according to various authorities, consumed between 5 and 6 million pounds per annum

With regard to piecegoods, in 1928-29, out of 50 million yards of imported art silk goods, Japan sent less than 4 million yards. In 1929-30, out of 56-1/2 million yards, Japan's share was 25 million yards, in 1930-31, 38 out of 51 million yards. As far as pure art silk goods were concerned, the latest import figures showed that the competition of England, Italy and Germany and every other country in all but the finest qualities had been almost entirely squeezed out owing to the phenomenally low prices at which the Japanese had been marketing their goods in India.

Although the cotton mills of India produced only very small quantities of cent per cent art silk goods, they were vitally concerned in the fixation of an adequate duty on art silk piece-goods imports because of their indirect competition which had ruined the demand for certain classes of cotton fancies and had lowered the price obtainable for all cotton textile fabrics. Mr. Hardy in his report on the external competition in the cotton piecegoods trade, published in 1929, dealt at some length with the effect of indirect competition on the prices of Indian lines of quite a different character. Had Japanese art silk taffetas then been sold in the quantities and at the prices at which they were sold in August 1931, he would undoubtedly have agreed that the general price level and demand for cotton goods were being very seriously affected by the indirect competition of Japanese art silk taffetas.

Most lines of cotton fancies had become extremely difficult to sell owing to the growing tendency on the part of the consuming public to substitute them by the less hard-wearing but more attractive-looking brocade patterns in which imported art silk goods were manufactured, facilities for the production of which were not available to any extent in India. Certain lines of fancies which used to sell freely had been almost entirely wiped out for instance, it had been brought to the notice of the Committee of the Millowners' Association that in one particular line of dobby striped fancies, the sale had fallen to less than 1,500 packages per annum from about 10,000 to 15,000 packages a year ago, owing to their substitution by Japanese taffetas. It appeared that the demand for this line could be re-established if increased import duties on foreign art silk piece-goods were imposed. The factors which contributed to the fall in the price of Japanese art silk piece-goods were most difficult to ascertain, but the full extent of the drop could certainly not be accounted for by the fall in the cost of the art silk yarn of which the fabric was composed. Art silk yarn suitable for the manufacture of art silk goods usually sent to India, had fallen in price by about 20 per cent.; whereas the fall in the price of Japanese art silk taffeta had been very nearly 50 per cent. If Japanese art silk yarns had fallen to a lower price than art silk yarns from other countries, the position would be comprehensible, but such was not the case, for if it were, it would be logical to expect that the chief source of India's imports of art silk yarn would have been Japan, whereas as a matter of fact, the imports from that country into India were negligible; and it was, therefore, more than probable that the low prices at which they were being sold in India, were only possible owing to the very heavy import duties imposed on art silk piecegoods entering Japan and the Government assistance which the rayon industry in that country enjoyed. Careful analysis of typical styles of Japanese art silk cloth, and the cost of producing exactly similar styles on handlooms in India, showed that the Japanese prices including import duty, landing charges and profit were considerably lower than the cost of producing similar styles in India.

The matter was carefully considered by the Committee of the Millowners' Association and in the middle of August a representation was addressed to the Government of India urging the imposition of increased import duties on art silk piece goods It was pointed out that effective competition from the handloom industry against these cloths would only be possible if the disparity between the price of Japanese cloth and local manufactures was removed by a substantial increase in the import duty. This, it was suggested, should be accomplished by fixing the duty on art silk piecegoods at the same 'ad valorem' rate as that on real silk piecepoods with a minmum specific duty of Re. 1-8-0 per lb.

It was pointed out that, apart from the need for higher 'ad valorem' duties, the case for the imposition of the same 'ad valorem' rates of duty as on real silk, was supported by the practice adopted in other countries where it was a general rule to make no distinction between real and art silk in the the import tariff schedule. The existing position in India was anomalous inasmuch as, the 'ad valorem' duty of 20 per cent. on art silk piecegoods imported from countries other than Great Britain was actually less than the 'ad valorem' duty on cotton goods imported from the same countries and only half the 'ad valorem' rate of duty on silk piecegoods. In Japan, the duty on piecegoods contaning more than 50 per cent. of art silk was about 5s. 9d. per lb.; in the United Kingdom it was 3s. 6d. per lb. under the ordinary tariff and 2s. 11d. under the preferential tariff In the United States of America, the duty worked to about 60 per cent. 'ad valorem' and in France, about 2s. 3d. per lb.

The case for the levy of a specific duty on art silk piecegoods was further strengthened by the most cursory examination of the duties levied on such fabrics in other countries.

MOISTURE IN EGYPTIAN COTTON

At a meeting of the International Cotton Committee held at Brussels in October 1930, it was decided that a joint meeting of the Egyptian Cotton Committee should take place in Cairo at a later date. This meeting was accordingly held in January, and among the important subjects discussed were: moisture in Egyptian cotton; the effects of the mixing of different varieties; suggested standards of Egyptian cotton; the various aspects of the Egyptian Government's cotton policy; and means of extending the use of Egyptian cotton.

By far the most important of all the resolutions adopted at this meeting, at which the representatives of the Cotton Exporters of the Alexandria General Produce Association were also present, related to the percentage of moisture in Egyptian cotton. It was resolved:—

"That the degree of humidity which cotton should contain is 8.1/2 per cent regain with a tolerance of 0.4 per cent. up and down, i.e., that all humidity above 8.9 per cent. must be paid for by the exporter to the spinner, whilst if the cotton contains less than 8.1 per cent. moisture the difference will be refunded by the spinner to the exporter. There is no allowance to be made by either party if the moisture in the cotton is between 8.1 per cent. and 8.9 per cent.

There will be established immediately in Alexandria a Testing House which will be supervised by the Government, and the exporters and spinners may each appoint a delegate.

The parties will be free to arrange whether samples drawn for testing shall be taken in Alexandria, or the port of disembarkation or the mill, but in every case the samples will be drawn by an expert belonging to an official testing house and the tests will be made in an official testing house and a certificate of the result issued to both buyer and seller. Representatives of both parties shall have the right to be present when samples are taken.

Weights to be taken under official supervision at the time of drawing samples."

This agreement was to apply to all shipments made from 1st September 1931 to 31st August 1932, subject to reconsideration by both parties before the period of trial had elapsed.

Early in February, the Secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations invited the attention of the Bombay Millowners' Association to the above resolution, and pointed out that the resolution on moistures in Egyptian cotton required the consent of those associations in the Federation whose members were interested in Egyptian cotton. It was, however, presumed, that as members of this Association did not use large quantities of Egyptian cotton, it would have no objection to the erection of a Testing House under Government supervision in Alexandria and to the standards of moisture agreed upon by the spinner delegates at the Cairo meetings. The Committee entirely approved of the resolution on humidity, and welcomed the facilities which a Testing House in Alexandria under Government control would provide to purchasers of Egyptian cotton.

In this connection, the Committee also made certain unofficial enquiries from the Indian Central Cotton Committee about the feasibility of a testing organisation in Bombay equipped on the same lines as the Manchester Chamber of Commerce Testing House, at which tests on moisture contents of cotton, yarn, etc., could be made. The Indian Central Cotton Committee were prepared to consider the proposal favourably, and at a meeting of their Technological Research Sub-Committee held early in July, they agreed that "there is a distinct need for a Testing House" in Bombay, and further suggested "that a strong Sub-committee of all the sections of the trade likely to be interested should be formed to draw up a definite scheme with the total cost and the amount likely to be forthcoming from each section." They were also of the opinion that the initiative for calling together the several bodies, as suggested in the above resolution, should come from the Millowners' Association. Accordingly early in November, the Association circularised a number of chambers, associations and firms interested in the proposal, with a view to ascertain the extent of support which a scheme of this nature was likely to obtain, but unfortunately, the response so far received has not been encouraging.

BUY
Indian
CLOTH
THIS LABEL IS A WARRANTY THAT THE CLOTH IS MADE FROM INDIAN YARN WITH INDIAN LABOUR BY AN INDIAN COMPANY.
Look for this mark

It is both Patriotism and Good Business

To BUY INDIAN Piecegoods

See for Yourselves

what

Bombay Mills are now producing

BY VISITING

THE SHOWROOMS

AT

Victoria Terminus
Churchgate Station,
Bombay Central Station

and the Mill Shops Located all over the City.

Our Long Cloths, Chaders, Dhoties, etc. have been found RELIABLE & DURABLE by thousands of satisfied consumers.

If you have not tried them yet, do so and ask for cloths of:

HINDOOSTAN SPG. & WVG. MILLS Co. Ltd.
WESTERN INDIA SPG. & MFG. Co. Ltd.
CROWN SPG. & MFG. CO. LTD.
Moolji Jetha Market, BOMBAY 2.

ENCOURAGE SWADESHI---
BUY INDIAN

USE GOODS manufactured by:
THE INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS, Mahalaxmi, Bombay
MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MILLS, Foras Road, Bombay 2,
SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS, Delisle Road, Bombay 11,

having INDIAN { Labour / Management / Capital

COTTON
Dhoties, Saries, Drills, Coatings Suci, Shirtings. Crepe, Twill, Thana, Checks, Canvas, Towels, Doria, Mulls, Jacquard, Dobby and Grey Chadars, Longcloth Voiles, Mocklino Grey, Bleached and Mercerised Yarns. From 2s. to 84s.

WOOLLEN
Lohis, Rumals, Suiting Cloth, Serges, Tweeds, Flannels, Blazers, Blankets, Rugs, Carpets, Carpet and Hosiery Yarns, Knitting Yarn, Sizing Flannel Clearer Cloth.

Available at our following RETAIL SHOPS:—
KALBADEVI ROAD, SWADESHI MARKET, MANDVI, also at SWADESHI, GUJRATI STRI MANDAL STORES
MADHOWJI MILLS premises and other prominent stores

Selling Agents:— FOR CLOTH
SHAPURJI & CO.,
MOOLJI JETHA MARKET, BOMBAY.
FOR YARN
MATHURADAS MAGANLAL & CO.,
TAMBA KANTA, BOMBAY.

"Make Swadeshi Your Religion"
and
Before Buying Your Seasonal Requirements
Pay a Visit
You will not Repent

Our Speciality

Bleached & Coloured SARRIES in Latest designs = VOILES Bleached in Light Colours and Printed = FINE MULLS and DORIAS

and
all that You Want to be obtained at
Ganeshwady, Moolji Jetha Market, BOMBAY
and

KHATAU MAKANJI MILLS
BALLARD ESTATE
BOMBAY

THE
Gaekwar Mills Ltd.

BILIMORA.

Best Manufacturers of Fine Cloths, such as

Dhotis,
Mullmulls,
Sarees,
Long Cloth
and
Shirtings.

Managing Agents.
H. M. MEHTA & Co.
Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

PICTURE PUZZLES COMPETITION

RS. 1,000 FIRST PRIZE

For All Correct Or Nearest Solution

Rs. 500 SECOND PRIZE

Rs. 200 THIRD PRIZE

AND

20 CONSOLATION PRIZES

Each of the pictures represent a part taken from some familiar object. All you have to do is to find out the object to which each picture belongs. To simplify the Competition still further, we give the names of the thirty-two objects from which the parts illustrated have been selected. You are not asked to name the part, but simply the object to which you think it belongs.

For example, you see that picture No. 4 represents a handle. The name of the object in the Clues is STICK: so the correct solution is STICK. Then in picture No. 6, you see illustrated the blade of a knife. The name of the object to which it belongs is KNIFE, as given in the Clues, so you write down KNIFE, and so on with each picture.

All that is required is a little careful observation and 1,000 RUPEES may await you for your labour, if you get all the names correct or, perhaps, only nearly correct.

Rules

1. Here are the names of the objects from which the parts illustrated have been taken:—

KNIFE, STICK, CHAIR, SPOON, ENVELOPE, BAT, MOTOR CAR, WATCH, CART, KEY, ROLLER, NAIL, KETTLE, FOUNTAIN PEN, CHARKHA, BALANCE, LANTERN, BED, KITE, BOTTLE, PENCIL, SHOE, CARRIAGE, TEA POT, ELECTRIC FAN, BLACK BOARD, CORK-SCREW, LADDER, WATERING CAN, RAILWAY TRACK, DOOR, CUP.

2. What you have to do is to fill in, in the Spaces provided below each picture the name of the object to which you think the part belongs.
3. Only the NAMES of the objects as given in the Clues are to be used. You are NOT required to give the name of the part illustrated. (See examples Nos. 4 and 6 given above).
4. After you have filled in all the names of the objects, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" OR "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
5. Address your entries to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
PICTURE PUZZLES COMPETITION,
POST BOX NO. 706,
Bombay.

Local residents may, if they choose, enclose 8-ANNAS in COIN instead of STAMPS and drop in their entries in one of the locked Boxes provided for the purpose in the Offices of the **"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"** and the **"BOMBAY SAMACHAR."**

6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on ***7th MAY 1932.***
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the **"Bombay Chronicle"** and the **"Bombay Samachar."**

Picture Puzzle

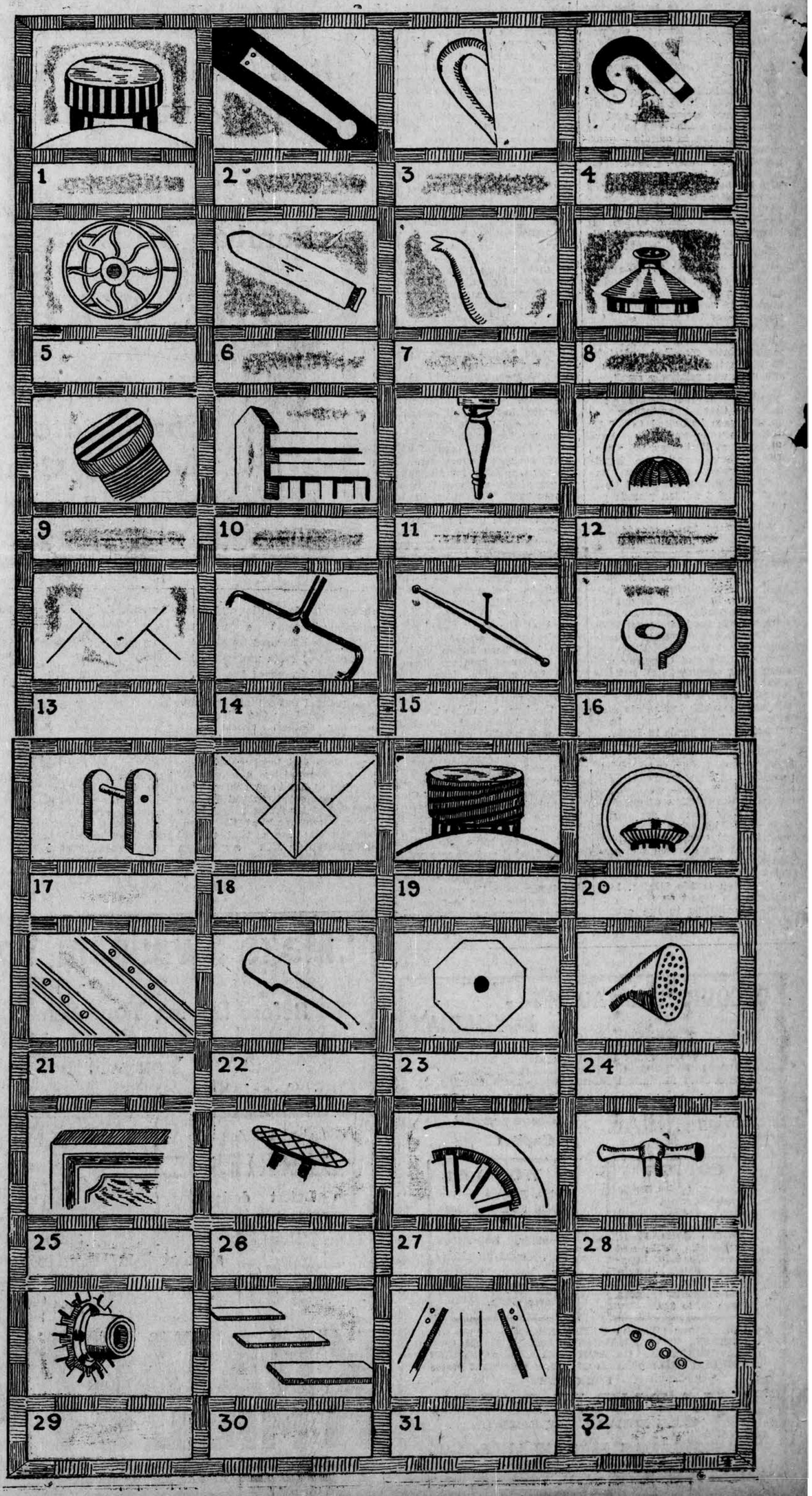
COMPETITION COUPON

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

.....



AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Impressive Underlying Strength

FARM BOARD POLICY TO BE ANNOUNCED TO-MORROW

40,000 Tenders Ignored

BOMBAY, April 27.

In the face of a sharp decline in sterling exchange, the New York market is remarkably steady which shows that underlying situation is very strong. It appears that the market is prepared for a fresh upward drive. 38,500 bales were tendered against New York May Contract, but the notices were promptly stopped by trade interests as anticipated by us.

The Federal Farm Board is announcing its policy on Thursday regarding the disposal of 1,300,000 bales. We see no reason for any dumping on an unwilling market, but in all probability the holdings will be carried forward for one year or will be unloaded if prices improve to 12 cents per lb.

It appears that the market is ready for a sustained advance and professional operators are keenly watching political and financial developments, with a view to re-enter on the constructive side.

The New York cotton futures market ruled easier on Tuesday in the absence of any important buying, also on long liquidation and disappointing attitude of spinners. Prices opened at a rise of 1 to 4 points and scattered buying helped further advance which resulted in a rise of 4 points in May and October options. This level was the highest for the day and prices gradually declined under long liquidation throughout the day and closed about the lowest level of the day at net decline of 4 points for near months and 6 to 7 points for distant deliveries. Spot cotton prices ruled steady and closed unchanged at 6.15c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points at 6.09c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open to a rise of 6 points but it opened strong at a rise of 13 points on scattered buying and shorts covering and weakness of sterling. There was little offering and a further advance of 4 points was recorded. The weakness in sterling forced shorts to cover. The substantial bull liquidation and hedge selling affected near months adversely and the market closed steady at a rise of 9 to 13 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 8 points at 5d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 10 points with May 5.43 and July 5.22.

Egyptian cotton futures also ruled very steady in sympathy with the improvement in American cotton prices and closed at a rise of 10 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 24 points with Sakel May 11.78 and Upper June 10.05.

PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state: "Despite a substantial drop in Sterling and consequential transfer of some long interests from New York to Liverpool, American prices were comparatively steady.

As we anticipated sterling has declined and we believe that with the British Government's control over exchange any further depreciation will largely depend upon the movement of Japanese yen exchange. Though confidence is yet lacking, the general feeling amongst investors is gaining ground that commodity prices are at an extremely low level the lowest for very many years and political developments are being watched very closely with a view to buying commodities such as cotton, sugar, rubber, wheat and linseed which are at an absolutely uneconomic level.

During the next few months large world-wide political changes seem likely to take place and though it is impossible to foresee what will happen it is reasonable to expect that at any rate they will lead to some improvement in the world's political and financial conditions."

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. May highest 6.06+.04
N. Y. May lowest 5.97—.05
N. Y. Oct. highest 6.48 (10-5 a.m.)
N. Y. Oct. lowest 6.38 (2-50 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

Liverpool: New York cables, tenders 40,000 ignored.

New York: Notices 38,500, larger than expected. Notices are stopped by trade interests. Market more two sided. Think we are in a trading area with purchases on dips preferable.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

10-34 a.m.: Market advanced on decline in Sterling. Nervous market.

2-51 p.m.: New York market is awaiting the announcement of the Farm-Board Policy on 28th April, regarding disposal of 1,300,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 26.

May	5.93—.04
July	6.16—.04
October	6.39—.05
December	6.54—.06
January 1933	6.62—.06
March 1933	6.78—.07
Middling Spot	6.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, April 26.

May	5.99—.03
July	6.17—.05
Middling Spot	6.09—.05

NEW YORK.
New York, April 26.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

May	6.03
July	6.22
October	6.46

New York, Noon Call:—

May	5.98
July	6.47
October	6.42

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, April 26.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	19,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, April 26.

	10-10 a.m. Qutations.	To-day's Closing.
April 1932		4.74+.09
May 1932	4.75	4.71+.09
June 1932		4.68+.09
July 1932	4.72	4.68+.09
August 1932		4.69+.11
September 1932		4.69+.11
October 1932	4.72	4.70+.12
November 1932		4.71+.12
December 1932		4.74+.13
January 1933	4.76	4.75+.13
February 1933		4.78+.14
March 1933		4.80+.13
April 1933		4.82+.13
May 1933		4.84+.13
Middling Spot		5.00+.08

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 26.

Sakellaridis, May	6.47
July	6.62
October	6.87
November	6.91
December	6.97
January 1933	7.02
March 1933	7.14
F.G.F. Spot	6.75

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 26.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.60
Fine (Good Staple)	4.72
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.84
C.P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.36
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.51
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.66
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.93
Fully Good	4.03
Fine	4.13
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	4.03
Fine	4.13
Superfine	4.23

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, April 26.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot: 7-7/8.

LONDON GOLD.
London, April 26.

Gold Bar Fine per oz. £5/13/3

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, April 26.

Interest Day to Day Loans 1-5/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 1-7/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 2-35/64 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 2-43/64 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3-1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 3-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, April 26.

T.T. London on Berlin	15.26
T.T. London on Amsterdam	8.97½
T.T. London on Brussels	25.95
T.T. London on Madrid	46.53
T.T. London on Milan	70.68
T.T. London on Berne	18.73
T.T. London on Paris	92.31
T.T. London on Prague	123.12
T.T. London on New York Closing Rate	3.63-1/2

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—May 336; July 310; Oct. 291.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/May—Liverpool May (expected) Rs. 20¼ at exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A-May (expected—New York May (closing) —Re. ½ at 3.64⅛ Cross rate

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, April 26.

Cottonseed Bombay, Hull, ton.—No offers.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull ton:—April/May sellers £12/7/6.

Rapeseed Toria Hull-Continent: April/May sellers £10-17-6.

LINSEED.
London, April 26.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton: April/May sellers £9/12/6.

Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton:—May paid £8/0/0.

Linseed, Bombay (London):—April/May sellers £11/5/0.

LINSEED OIL.
London, April 26.

Linseed Oil naked, London, cwt: May/Aug. sellers 14/-.

Linseed Oil naked, London, cwt: Sept/Dec. paid & sellers 15/1½.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, April 26.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot:—2.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, April 26.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes:—April/May sellers 26/3.

Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes: April/May sellers 27/6.

Wheat South Australian Parcels: March paid 27/6.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels:—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, April 26.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C and F Calcutta:—April/June per cwt 7/9.

C and F Bombay:—April/June per cwt 7/9-1/2.

C and F Karachi:—April/June per cwt 7/9-1/2.

LONDON SILVER.
London, April 26.

Silver:—Market closed uncertain.

Spot	17
Forward	17-1/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, April 26.

	£
Chartered Bank of I, A. & C.	11
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Reg.	100
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	96-5/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	84-1/2
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	44-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	56-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	65-1/2
Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	83
Consols 2½ per cent.	60-1/2
War Loan 5 per cent	101
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	98-3/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, April 26.

Demand Bills 3.64-1/8

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 26.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

NAMES	Latest Prices.
Millars Timber & Trading Co. Ltd. Ord.	£ 0 2 6
London Tin Corporation, Ltd. Ord.	£ 0 8 0
Turner & Newell	£ 1 4 9
Associated Electric Industries	£ 0 19 0
Attock Oil	£ 0 8 1½
Associated Portland Cement	£ 1 3 6
Underground Electric Railways	£ 0 17 9
Electric Supply Corporation	£ 2 8 3
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold, Ltd. Ord.	£ 0 13 9
Beira Railways	£ 0 5 0
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	£ 2 3 6
Marconi International Marine	£ 1 3 9
Calendar's Cable & Conston Co.	£ 2 14 6
General Elec. Ord.	£ 1 17 0
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	£ 3 7 6
L. & N. E. Ry. 4 per cent. 2nd Pref.	£17 5 0
International Rys. of C. America Dollars	5.00
Malayalam Plantations	£ 0 6 3
British Burma Petholeum	£ 0 3 9
Soudan Plantations	£ 1 3 1½
British S. Africa (Chartered)	£ 0 16 9
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	£ 0 4 3
Wm. Cory & Son	£ 2 15 0

Market dull and uninteresting.

Stock of Rubber in the U. K. 124781 tons.

Decrease on week 238 tons.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 27.

B. C. Rate T. T. 1/5 7/8.
B. C. Rate D. D. 1/5 29/32.

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5 29/32 April.
Banks Selling D. D. 1/5 29/32.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5 7/8 to 15th May.
Banks Buying T. T. 1/5 31/32.
Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/8 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/32 15th May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/16 June.

NEW YORK:—
B.C. Rate T.T. 371.
Banks Selling T.T. 370.
Banks Buying T.T. 365.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D.D. 675.
Banks Buying D.D. 700.

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D.D. 66 5/8.

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T.T. 120.
Banks Buying 60 Days 114

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D.D. 88 3/8.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D.D. 115 1/4.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D.D. 67.

CROSS RATES:—

New York	London	3.64 1/4	26th inst.
Shanghai	London	1/8 3/8	27th inst.
Japan	London	1/8 15/16	26th inst.
London	Paris	92.25	26th inst.
London	Belgium	26.00	26th instant.
London	Switzerland	18.75	26th inst.
London	Italy	70.75	26th instant.
London	Berlin	15.25	26th inst.
London	Holland	8.98	26th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

GOLD—
Gold £5|10|10 25th inst.; £5|13|3 26th inst.

SILVER LONDON—
Ready 17 25th inst.; 17 26th instant.
Forward 17 1|6 25th inst.; 17-1|16 26th inst.

SILVER NEW YORK— z z
Ready 28 1/4 25th inst.; 28 1/8 26th inst.

LONDON DISCOUNTS----
3 Mos. 2 1|32 per cent. 25th instant; 2 3|32 per cent 26th inst.
6 Mos. 2 5|16 per cent. 25th inst. 2 11|32 per cent. 26th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Call 4 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 27.

3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 62-2.

4 per cent 1931-36 Conversion Loan Rs. 92-8.

4 per cent 1934/37 Loan Rs. 91-8.

4 per cent 1960/70 Loan Rs. 68-4.

4 1/2 per cent 1934 Bonds Rs. 97/4.

4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 79-0.

5 per cent 1928-47 War Loan Rs. 90/8.

5 per cent. 1935 Loan Rs. 97-8.

5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 90-8.

6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 100-2.

5 per cent 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 100-2.

5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 99-6.

6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100-9.

6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 103-2.

6 1/2 per cent. 1939 Treasury Bonds Rs. 102-2.

4 per cent 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 85-4.

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 65-0.

4 per cent 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 63-3.

5 per cent 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 78.

5 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 96

6 per cent 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 96.

Tone:—Quiet.

LONDON METALS.
London, April 26.

	£
Copper Braziers	44-1/4
Yellow Metal	36-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian brands	12-1/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	8-3/0
Tin English Ingot	119

Bombay Cotton

QUIET BUT STEADY

Bombay, April 7.

In sympathy with easier New York advices, the local market opened quiet at a decline of Rs. 2|12 with Broach J|A delivery Rs. 189. Prices ruled steady and improved annas eight on scattered buying. There was very little fresh business and there is no inclination to operate. Outsiders are quiet and prices are fluctuating within a narrow range. The weakness in sterling is responsible for the steadiness and there is some improvement in the parity of prices.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 4 points and later it was 5 points down.

The Alexandra Cotton market also opened to-day a decline of 10 points.

closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—
Broach A/M. 183/8.
Broach J/A. 190.
Bengal July 156/12.

READY COTTON
Bombay, April 27.

Bengal Superfine	160
Bengal Fine	155
Bengal F.G.	150
Sindh-Punjab Fine	155
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	150
Wardha-Hingh Fine	135
Nagpur Savner Fine	185
Yeotmal Fine	180
Arvi Fine	180
Ellichpur Fine	175
Amraoti Fine	170
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	170
Mulkapur Fine	167
Khandesh Fine	167
Muthia F.G.	157
Jalna-Sailu F.G.	168
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	168
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F.G.	172
Broach F.G.	185
Punjab/American	197
Punjab/American mix	182

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, April 27.

	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good.
M. G. Broach				
No. 2	191	188	184	180
M. G. Punjab-American	201	198	194	190
M. G. Surat	243	240	236	232

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, April 27.

	To-day.	Total.
Broach A|M.	100	5,600

GOLD AND SILVER

Good Demand For Silver

Bengal July 156.

The Silver Market was very steady and prices advanced on short covering. Demand for ready silver has improved to 100 bars for the day. Chaitra delivery opened to-day at Rs. 55|10 and after advancing to Rs. 56 on short covering, declined to Rs. 55|12.

Gold Market is steady at Rs. 28|6.

Shanghai T.T. on London opened to-day at 1-8-3|8 and closed at the same rate.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Silver Bar	55	12	0
Chaitra Delivery	55	12	0
Vaishak Delivery	55	15	6
Bar Gold Ready	28	6	0

BOMBAY PRODUCE.
Bombay, April 27.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linsced May	6	0	9
Linseed Sept.	6	6	6
Wheat May	4	4	9
Wheat Sept.	4	7	0
Castorseed May	34	0	0
Castorseed Sept.	35	0	0
Groundnuts April	45	4	0
Groundnuts May	46	8	0
Groundnuts Aug.	48	0	0
Mowraseed	5	0	0
Myrabolams	21	0	0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, April 27.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 26-4-32	9362000	3542000
Receipts Yesterday 26-4-32	19000	5000
Exports to date 26-4-32	7372000	5992000
Stock at Ports 22-4-32	4138000	3522000
Stock Interior Towns 22-4-32	1747000	1176000
Stock Liverpool 22-4-32	853000	1114000
Visible Supply 22-4-32	8458000	6376000
Quantity in Sight 22-4-32	13879000	12408000
Quantity out of Sight 22-4-32	10019000	8510000

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Quiet With Trnsfer Business

NARROW BUDLY DIFFERENCES

Bombay, April 27.

The share market was quiet to-day with little fresh business. Mill shares fluctuated within a narrow range and compared with yesterday's closing quotations, prices were down by about Rs. 1/4 to Rs. 2/8. Tata Steel Ordinary shares were easy with scattered Selling.

There was more transfer business to-day but the budly differences were disappointing to investors. This state shows that there is little speculative long interest open at present.

At the opening Bombay Dyeing were quoted at Rs. 637/8, Fazal Rs. 299/8, Century Rs. 202/8, Pearls Rs. 169/2, New Great Rs. 123/12, Kohinoor Rs. 121/4, Nagpur Rs. 253/12, Bombay Burma Rs. 306/4, Tata Steel Ordinary Rs. 23/10, Indian Cement Rs. 183/2, Tata Power Rs. 500/ and Tata Steel Defds. after opening at Rs. 280/ declined to Rs. 275/. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, April 27.

Bombay Dyeing 638, 36, 37.
Century 203, 1, 2, 1.
Colaba 62, 63.
Crescent 52.
Fazul 296, 97.
Indore 335, 32.
Madhowji 10.
Nagpur 256, 55, 56.
New Great 123.
earl 169, 67, 68.
Simplex 17.
Swadeshi 197, 98.
Burma 306, 10.
Hydro 116.
Tram 108-2.
Deff. 275.
Ord. 23-12, 8, 10, 8.
Bundi 14-8.
Indian 183.
Kalni Ord. 148.
Alcock 102.

MILLS.
Bombay, Wednesday.

100 Bom. Advance	287/8
50 Apollo	2-4-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	58/12
250 Bombay Dyeing	637/8
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	201/4
100 Central India	256-4
100 Central India P	430
100 Colaba	63/2
100 Cooria	115
100 Crescent	50-0
250 Currim	30
250 David	60
250 Dawn	500
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-7-0
100 Elphinstone P.	20/12
100 Elphinstone	5-0-0
250 Fazulbhoy	297/8
100 Finlay	85-0
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	108-12
1000 Hindustan	1350-0
100 Indore Malwa	335-0
250 Jamshed	4
50 Kastoorchand	7-12
100 Khatau	8/
100 Kohinoor	120
250 Laxmi	91/5
100 Madhowji	10
250 Madras United	209
1000 Maneckji Petit	70
100 Meyer Sassoon	11
1000 Morarji	420
50 Mysore	102-8
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	123-12
100 New City	63 12
250 Pabani	90-0
250 Pearl	168/12
100 Phoenix	276-4
10 Premier	1/4
100 Shapurji	2
1000 Sholapur	157
200 Simplex	17-4
100 Swan	20
100 Swadeshi	198/12
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	15
500 Vishnu P.	505
500 Vishnu	1436
1000 Western	722-8

BANKS.

101-50 Baroda	82
50/25 Central	14-14
£10/5 Eastern	56
500 Imperial	1002/8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	241-4
100-50 India	83-12
5 Union	3 3-4

CEMENT.

100 Bundi	14/8
70 Gwalior	54-0
250 Indian	181/4
100 Katni 1st P.	103-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-0
40 Katni	545
100 Katni	148/12
10 Punjab P.	8-12
10 Punjab	7-14
100 Shahabad	193/12

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P	7-8
15 Jupiter	6-15
15 New India	17/8
200 Oriental	1600
10 Vulcan	5

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad	105
1000 Andhra Valley P.	930
1000 Andhra Valley	810
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-4
50 Bom. Tram	108/2
Tata Hydro P.	101/4
100 Tata Hydro	116/9
1000 Tata Power P.	1110
1000 Tata Power	802/8

RAILWAYS

10 Bundi	14-8
100 Amritsar Patti	65
100 Central Province	69-4
100 Dho. Barramati	74-8
100 Guzrat	46
100 Mandra Bhon.	52-8
500 Tapti Valley	582-8

MINING.

10 Central India	0-8-0
10 Shivrajpur	11-12
150 Tata Steel 1 P	112
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	43-4
30 Tata Steel D.	275
75 Tata Steel	23/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	102/8
250 Bom. Steam B.	190
150 Bom. Steam	191-4
50 Bom. Telephone	51
8s. Briti. B. Petrol	2-14
250 Bom. Old	310
50 Bom. Burma New	115
100 Ind. Bleaching	136-4
15 Scindia	8-4

3-1/2 per cent. Govt. Paper 62/2
5 per cent. 1945-55 Tax Free 99/6

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.
EX-GODOWN.
Bombay, Apr. 27.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 437 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Rs. 22 per case of 84 lbs.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Rs. 19/8 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 80 per ton.

JECI SILK KHA
DIRECT from the FA
TO YOU!
Most durable, decent a
It stands washing and
changes into decent
tint. Thick quality
suitings, 7 yds. x 27
Suit or 2 coats. Price
FINE QUALITY FOR
6-1/2 yds. x 27" for
Price Rs. 3-11. Post Fre
refunded if unapproved
JAGANNATH CHAN
PROPRIETORS
JECI WEAVING FAC
LUDHIANA, (Upper

Third Glorious W
SAGAR'S GUJARATI TALKIE SUCCES
Narsimha Meh
Next Week's Attraction.
MADAN'S HILARIOUS COMEDY TAL
MUFLIS ASHA
or
The BEGGAR'S LOVE.
Prepare yourself for a Treat of your lif
WEST-END TALK
LAMINGTON ROAD.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all.
J9

REGD. NO. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking
J10

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1932

BOMBAY CITIZENS TO PAY MORE

Balancing Improvement Trust Finances

CORPORATION ASKED TO FIND ADDITIONAL REVENUE

The Bombay Municipal Corporation is called upon by the Government of Bombay to levy an additional one per cent general tax on the citizens, in order to raise an amount to equal the proceeds of the new tobacco tax, which is expected to bring in about Rs. 12,00,000 per annum.

LIQUIDATION

The object of this new taxation proposal is that the combined revenue should be utilised by the Corporation for liquidating the liabilities that fall on it as a result of the taking over of the Improvement Trust.

Measures may also be discussed in the immediate future for cutting short the duration of the obligations, so as to lighten the double burden that the city is asked to bear.

SHORTER ROUTE TO SOLVENCY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

In a letter to the Mayor on the subject of amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Bombay Municipality, the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department refers to the steps to provide certain additional sources of revenue in order to enable the finances of the Improvement Trust to be placed on a proper footing before the contemplated amalgamation is undertaken, and says:—

"Bombay Act No. I of 1932, which has now become law, increases the rate of duty on tobacco imported into the town of Bombay from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs 30 per maund with effect from March 19, 1932, and the additional revenue accruing from this enhancement of duty will, from the same date, be paid over to the Improvement Trust account. It is hoped that this additional revenue will, when the Act has been for some time in operation, amount to at least Rs. 12 lakhs in a full year.

EXCEPTIONAL STEPS.

As the Corporation is aware, Government took exceptional steps to hasten the enactment of this measure in order to prevent the accumulation of debt. The allocation of a substantial sum from an excise on tobacco, which is properly a source of provincial revenue, represents a considerable new contribution from provincial resources made at a time when they are at an exceptionally low ebb. It has been carried out as an emergency measure to meet a crisis in the finances of the trust.

Government have under consideration various proposals for the imposition of a provincial duty on tobacco. Meanwhile their intention is, that this allocation of the revenue accruing from the enhanced rate of duty on tobacco or from a reduced rate if that is subsequently found adequate, should stand so long as the Trust deficit outstanding after the allocation of an additional one per cent. of the general tax cannot be made good either by an increase of Trust revenues or from other sources. In agreeing to make this allocation of provincial revenues, Government have placed full reliance upon the fulfilment by the Corporation of its undertaking to pay over to the trust account the additional one per cent. of general tax promised by the Corporation representatives at the conference held at Poona on August 15, 1930 and have succeeded in carrying the Legislative Council with them on this understanding.

I am, therefore, desired to seek an assurance from the Corporation that it will make this payment effective from the date from which the new tobacco duty took effect, that is, March 19 last. Government are aware that this cannot be done for the present by raising the rate of general tax but that an equivalent amount will, for the time being, have to be allocated from the municipal balances.

Government have not examined the question whether this course is possible under the existing powers of the municipality. The municipality will of course examine this question and apply for an amendment of the Act if necessary. The assurance which Government now seek is that, when the allocation is made, it will amount to a sum not less than one per cent. of the general tax accruing from the above date.

FIRM BASIS.

When this is done the contributions of Government and the Municipality towards setting the trust on a firm financial basis will accrue in approximately equal amounts from the same date, and any cause for grave anxiety as to the future of the trust will have been removed. This happy result will not entail any larger sacrifice from the municipality than that to which it has already agreed, and as one the attainment of which will well justify the exceptional efforts which the tax-payers and rate-payers' are being called upon to make.

There will, however, even after the proposed allocation of an extra one per cent. of the municipal general tax has been made, remain a small gap between the expected total revenues of the trust and the income required to reach equilibrium in twenty years according to the estimate framed by the trust's advisers. The desirability of shortening this period of twenty years, if it is possible to do so, is also a point which will not be overlooked by the Corporation.

CORPORATION'S VIEWS.

In these circumstances, I am ask you to be so good as to obtain the views of the present Corporation as to what further steps, if any,, it considers should now be taken to adjust the finances of the trust in view of the intended amalgamation and to inform Government of its wishes in due course. As you are aware Government intend to introduce the amalgamation Bill at the next session of the Legislative Council, and are doing their best meanwhile to expedite the drafting of the bill."

PRESS LAWS CHANGED

Kashmir Darbar's Changed Outlook

The Publicity Officer, Jammu, wires from Tawi under date April 26:—

In view of the altered circumstances and the spread of education in the State in Government have for some time past had the question of relaxation of the press restrictions under consideration. They have now promulgated a new press regulation which brings the press laws in the State into line with those now in force in British India.—A.P.

COMMONS VOTE TEA DUTY

Labour Amendment Rejected

FINANCE SECRETARY'S JUSTIFICATION

LONDON, April 26.

The House of Commons has carried, by 256 votes to 43, the budget tea duty resolution.

(Earlier).—Bitter attack on the tea duty heralded two days' detailed debate on the budget resolutions. In order to show Laborite opposition to any duty whatsoever, Mr. Rhys Davies moved an amendment which was heavily defeated to reduce the duty to two-pence.

The Financial Secretary, justifying the excise duty on tea stocks, mentioned that there were estimated to be six months' stocks of tea in the country which, if not taxed, would cost the revenue £1,700,000.

The proposed change in the incidence of tea-stocks tax was defeated by 315 votes to 41.—Reuter's Special.

U. S. STEEL CORPORATION

Quarterly Dividend On Common Stock

LONDON, April 26.

New York.—For the first time since 1915 the United States Steel Corporation has passed a quarterly dividend on the common stock, though a regular dividend of one dollar 25 cents has been declared on the preferred stock. The previous common stock disbursement was fifty cents. The company shows an operating deficit of 1,136,607 dollars for the first quarter of 1932, after allowing for expenses.

Total earnings in the previous quarter were 3,970,920, while earnings in the first quarter of last year were 19,464,836.—Reute's Special.

TENNIS IN BRITAIN

Legeay Beats Fyzee

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, April 25.

At Bournemouth, in the British Hard Courts Championship, in the men's first round, Prasaoa beat Leader (Ireland) 6/2 5/7 6/4 6/0.

Martin Legeay (France) beat A Fyzee 8/6 6/3 8/6.

Avory (Great Britain) beat Lal 6/1 6/4 6/3.

TUESDAY'S GAME.

April 26.—To-day in the British Hard Courts Championships, Perry beat Prasada 6/2 6/4 6/4.

PHOSPHORUS IN POST BOX

CALCUTTA, April 26.

Four letter boxes were tampered with in Burra Bazar and other areas to-day. An envelope containing a quantity of phosporus was dropped in a letter box in the Burra Bazar Post Office, resulting in a number of letters being burnt.—A.P.

Rain In Mysore And Bangalore

POONA, April 27.

The depression over North Baluchistan and Upper Sind is filling up after causing a few ligh thundershowers in Baluchistan and Southwest Punjab. Associated with thunderstorms there has been nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in Mysore with a few falls in Bombay Deccan, west United Provinces, Bengal, Upper Burma and Tenasserim.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Mergui, threequarters; Monywa, quarter; Silchar, four; Cherrapunji three; Gauhati, two; Dibrugarh, one and half; Tejpur, one; Sibsagar, Dhubri, Darjeeling, Panjgur, quarter; Belgaum two; Kodaikanal, threequarters, Gadag, one; Mysore, half; Bangalore, quarter.

Forecast:—Thunderstorm rain will decerease in Mysore, continue in Upper Burma, increase in Assam and extend in Bengal, Punjab, Kumaon Hills and Kashmir and along Northwest Frontier.—A. P.

Mr. Madhavji Virji of Madhavji and Co., a prominent solicitor of Bombay, who died last week at his house in Bombay. He was very popular and much respected by the profession.

KREUGER'S JUGGLERY

More Light On Frauds

MORATORIUM TO BE EXTENDED

STOCKHOLM, April 26.

Government will be obliged to extend the moratorium granted to the Krueger and Toll combine for a short period beyond May 1, states M. Lyberg, the official investigator of the Kreuger concerns.

Professor Fehr, another inquiry expert, says that the prolongation will be till May 15.

He expresses the opinion that the worst disclosures have already been made, but surprising facts may yet be revealed. "The whole situation is definitely bad, and the match combines' position cannot be definitely elucidated before the end of May."

Meanwhile Government are elaborating a bill proposing a special administration for Kruger and Toll in order to facilate the liquidation, with the least possible loss to those affected.

Professor Fehr explaining Kreuger's last financial operations with the shares of the Boliden Gold Mines said that Kreuger personally obtained a loan of 40,000,000 kroner from the Riksbank against shares, (but although the shares were deposited with the Riksbank he used them as the basis for a transaction in Kreuger debentures, of which he sold about 60,000,000 kroners worth at a rate of 160 per cent. Reuter.

ANGLO-SOVIET TRADE

Move To Secure Satisfactory Balance

MR. RUNCIMAN'S REPLY IN COMMONS

LONDON, April 26.

Rugby.—In the House of Commons to-day, several questions were put regarding Russia and the President of the Board of Trade was asked if Government would consider terminating the Russian Trade Agreement and entering into a new agreement whereby Russian imports would be limited to an amount equivalent to that of British manufactured goods exported to Russia, any excess to be subject to 33-1/3 per cent. duty, a portion of which should go to the Compensation Fund for British creditors.

Mr. Runciman replied that Government were considering the questions of securing a more satisfactory balance of trade between Britain and Soviet Russia, but did not consider that the claims of the British creditors against Russia could be satisfactorily dealt with in such way. They were impressed by the large preponderance of Russian business in Britain in return for a comparatively small business that Russia did with this country.

Replying to a later question Major Elliott said that the amount owing by Russia to Britain was £53,324,00.—B.O.W.

CROYDON-CAIRO FLIGHT

8,000 Miles Open For Passengers And Mails

LONDON, April 26.

Rugby.—When the weekly African airmail leaves Croydon tomorrow, the entire 8,000 miles' route to Cape Town will be open for passengers as well as mails and parcels. Hitherto passengers had been carried only to Nairobi. The first through passenger-carrying service also leaves Cape Town to-morrow. The fare of £130, includes meals, hotel accommodation and tips, and the journey takes 11 days as compared with 17 by surface transport.—B.O.W.

BUSINESS IN BRITAIN BY FOREIGN FIRMS

50 New Undertakings In Last Few Months

LONDON, April 20.

Rugby.—Questioned regarding the foreign firms who are opening factories in Britain as a result of the new tariff policy Mr. Runciman said that fifty new undertakings had been set up during the last few months. Majority were in or near London, and were for the most part new businesses but in a few instances represented definite additions to the existing businesses.—B.O.W.

BETTER PROSPECTS OF PEACE AT SHANGHAI

Menacing Manchurian Situation

JAPANESE PLANS TO CRUSH REBELS

LONDON. April 27.

Shanghai.—The prospects of settlement of the Sino-Japanese dispute are brighter. Tokio has instructed the Japanese Minister, Mr. Shigemitsu, to accept Sir Miles Lampson's plan which the (British Ministers) Chinese Government has already accepted.

The plan provides for the mixed Commission in Shanghai to confine itself to advising the Japanese military authorities when in its opinion normal conditions are re-established, enabling the withdrawal of Japanese troops.

PINCER MOVEMENT

Harbin.—With Eastern and Northern Manchuria aflame with rebellion against Government, Japanese troops in Manchuria have begun the biggest operation since the Sino-Japanese fighting of December. General Hirose has sent three brigades by rail and river, making a huge pincer movement in an attempt to crush the rebels estimated at 20,000 in the eastern zone of Chinese Eastern Railway and the Lower Sungari region.

General Murai's brigade is moving northward from Mienpo.

General Yoda's brigade is moving eastward along the Chinese Eastern Railway in order to join General Murai, while the Nakamura Brigade is sailing down the Sungari from a miniature armada of 22 river boats converted into ironclads, each mounting two fieldguns. Escorted by four gunboats, the Armada is moving very cautiously through floating ice owing to reports that rebels have laid mines. Miner operations to crush guerilla forces in other districts is also progressing.—Reuter.

ADMIRALTY ORDERS

New Chief Of China Station

LONDON, April 26.

The Admiralty announces the appointment of Vice-Admiral F C. Dreyer to be Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, in succession to Admiral Sir W. A. Howard Kelly, dating from February, 1933. Included in the other appointments is Vice-Admiral Sir William Fisher, to be Commander-in-Chief of the Mideterranean, in succession to Admiral Sir A. E. M. Chatfield, dating from October, 1932.—Reuter.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY CHARGE FAILS

Nine Persons Acquitted

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Azgar Latban and eight others, who were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly with the common object of assaulting Valivalla Amirali on the night of April 5, were acquitted to-day by Mr. Oscar Brown, Special Magistrate, Mazgaon.

The prosecution story was that the complainant, Valiulla Amirali had given information to the police a few days ago that the accused were running a gambling den and the accused bore an ill-will against the complainant.

At 10-30 p.m. on April 5, the accused with lathies went to the complainant's place at Love Lane and wanted to assault him, but he ran away and cried out for help. The police who were on duty chased the accused who had by then got into taxies. They were however, overtaken near Byculla and put under arrest

The Defence was that on April 6, there was a "Durga" at Parel and the accused who were to have taken part in the "Durga" the next day, were returning after their rehearsal of brandishing lathies and sticks, which they had to exhibit the next day at Parel when they were arrested.

The Magistrate rejected the prosecution story and acquitted the defendents.

Mr. A. T. Janai appeared for the defence and Mr. D'Cunha for the prosecution.

CONGRESS BULLETIN

Two Congress volunteers were also hauled up to-day before the same Magistrate, who convicted them under Section 18 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931, and sentenced the first accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and bound over the second accused in a sum of Rs. 100 to be of good behaviour for one year.

Both the accused were arrested yesterday while selling Congress Bulletins.

"D" WARD DICTATOR JAILED

Also One Red Shirt

SEQUEL TO DEMONSTRATIONS AT CHOWPATTY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The "Dictator" of the 'D' Ward Congress Committee and one "red shirt" volunteer were convicted under Section 143 I. P. C. to-day by Mr. I. N. Mehta, the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

A large crowd had collected on the Chaupatty sands last evening to witness the demonstration held by the dictator, the first accused, who, after addressing the gathering, took out a procession, headed by himself and one "red shirt" volunteer, both carrying tricolour flags. Passing over the Sandhurst Bridge, the Procession went towards Girgaum Back Road. It was stopped at the Maharbouri Police Station and the accused were arrested by the police and detained in the lockup.

SUBHEDAR MALHAR RAO HOLKAR

Anniversary Celebration

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, Apr. 26.

A General Meeting on behalf of the Malhar Rao Baji Rao Utsava Mandal, was convened lately in the Nandlalpura Theatre, Indore, when Sardar Changan presided.

Mr. V. V. Thakur after showing the importance of the celebrations of these anniversaries pointed out the special significance attached to this year's anniversary of the Subhedar Malhar Rao Holkar, by reminding the audience that it was on the 17th July 1732 that the Subhedar conquerred Malwa territory.

Messrs. Udayabhanu Sharma, Gajanan Shastri, Atré and Apte also spoke pointing out the importance of these anniversaries.

Then the election of the working Committee was held and all the Members of the last year's Committee were re-elected.

Irish Sweepstake On Grand National

DISPUTE OVER FIRST PRIZE ENDS

Cafe Proprietor Wins Suit And Starts On World Tour

WINDFALLS TO FOUR BROTHERS

LONDON, April 26.

Emilio Scala, an Italian cafe proprietor, has at last received the proceeds of the first prize won in the Irish Sweepstake on the Grand National last year. The long delay has been due to litigation over the ownership of the ticket.

BETTER OFF BY £52,000.

Scala is now better off by £52,000 after paying legal and other expenses. He has also received a sum for the share of ticket he had sold.

He has given £5,000 each to his four brothers, one a cafe-keeper at Battersea, another a fish-shop owner at Bermondsey, third an out-of-work labourer in Italy, and fourth also a labourer in Italy.

OFF ON WORLD TOUR.

Scala himself is off immediately on a world tour.—Reuter's Special.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (*i/c.* Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Bldg., Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.